

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1701.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next Half-yearly Examination for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 2nd of JULY. In addition to the Metropolitan Examination, Provincial PASS Examinations will be held at Stonyhurst College; Owens College, Manchester; Queen's College, Liverpool; and Grosvenor College, Bath. Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
May 29th, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS, and the FIRST EXAMINATION for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, for the present year, will commence on MONDAY, the 18th of JULY.

The Certificate required from each Candidate must be transmitted to the Registrar fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

By order of the Senate,
W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar,
Burlington House, May 29th, 1860.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE THIRTIETH MEETING will be held at OXFORD, commencing on WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1860, under the Presidency of THE LORD ROUTESLEY, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S.

The Reception Room will be at the Divinity School. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to George Rolleston, M.D. F.R.S., Lee's Reader in Anatomy in the University of Oxford; H. J. S. Smith, Esq., M.A. F.R.S., Balliol College; George Griffith, Esq., M.A. F.R.S., Jesus College; Local Secretaries, Oxford.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer,
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street,
London.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

The Professorship of Mathematics in the Queen's College, Belfast, being about to become vacant, by the Appointment of Prof. Tait to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, CANDIDATES for the CHAIR of MATHEMATICS are requested to forward their TESTIMONIALS to the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, on or before the 10th day of JULY next, in order that the same may be submitted to His Majesty the Lord Lieutenant.

Dublin Castle, May 24, 1860.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Further notice, this MUSEUM will be OPEN to the PUBLIC on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., admission according to the usual Rules.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—All Lovers of Early

Italian Art are invited to inspect the reduced Water-colour Copies from Frescoes by MASACCIO, G. GOZZOLI, PINTURICCHIO, FRANKIA, FILIPPINO LIPPI, &c., at the Society's Rooms.—Prospectuses of a plan for the separate publication of each subject may be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. F. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary.

JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.
31, Old Bond-street, W.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS will take place on MONDAY, June 11th.

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Any further particulars may be ascertained by reference to the Rev. the Principal, Cuddesdon College, Wheatley, near Oxford.

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Master of Mill Hill School, on retiring from that Office at Midsummer, intends to receive PUPILS. Further particulars on application.—MILL HILL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, N.W.

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MILL HILL SCHOOL.—The Rev. Wm.

FLAVEL HUENDALL, M.A. Ph.D. (late of Worcester), has been appointed HEAD-MASTER and CHAPLAIN of the Mill Hill School, and will meet the Pupils, to commence the work of the Session, on Wednesday, August 1, 1860.

Further information may be obtained from the Rev. Thos. REES, Resident Secretary, Mill Hill, near Hendon, Middlesex.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHARITY SCHOOLS.—

THE GREAT MEETING of the CHILDREN of the CHARITY SCHOOLS, not taking place this year at St. Paul's, will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 6th. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Admission, One Shilling. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown each, should be at once applied for at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; or by order at the Agents.

NOTICE TO MECHANICS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AN EVENING WITH GILBERT WHITE.

WILLIAM KIDD, that prince of 'Gossipers' who in his own person united so many of dear old Gilbert White's qualifications and tastes, is we see, off on a Visit to SELBORNE. He has gone down to glean all that may be learnt respecting the connection of Gilbert White with that romantic locality, which, until very recently, retained the exact description and character given of it in his Letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington, nearly a hundred years ago. The result of Mr. Kidd's observations and researches, he is about to publish to the public in the form of an interesting 'Gossip,' to be entitled 'AN EVENING WITH GILBERT WHITE.' Mr. Kidd, we hear, is also meditating 'AN EVENING WITH ALPHONSE KARR,' the Natural Philosopher, Author of 'A Tour round My Garden,' &c. Such subjects as these, handled by such a pleasant 'GOSSIPER,' who has so inexhaustible a fund of illustration ever at his command, give promise of many a delightful and enjoyable evening in prospect.—From *The Bookster* for JUNE.

Hammersmith, June 2.

MONS. LOUIS BLANC'S LECTURES

ON 'THE SALONS' of PARIS in the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—LOVE, PHILOSOPHY, at the Marlborough Library, 27, Edwards-street. Portman-square, on the WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 6 and 13. To commence each Evening at half-past Eight o'clock. Stalls, 4s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. each. May be obtained at the Institution, and at Mr. Sage's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

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By order of the Committee,
ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary.

May, 1860.

GERMAN and DUTCH, by Dr. KÖSTER,

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Sales by Auction.

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JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY,
(Vol. XXIII. Part II.), for JUNE, 1860.

Contents.

1. Report of Twenty-sixth Anniversary Meeting.
2. Mr. Hendrick—On the Statistics of Spain, 1857–58.
3. Sir P. H. Goldsmid, Bart. M.P.—On the Statistics of Prussia.
4. Recommendations of the Statistical Society with reference to the Census of 1861.
5. M. Lassar—On German Railways.
6. Miscellaneous and Quarterly Returns.

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- XI. Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.
- XII. Correspondence—Restoration of Waltham Abbey Church; St. Dunstons, &c.
- XIII. Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews.
- XIV. Obituary: Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

London: J. H. & J. A. Parker, 37, Strand.

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1. Revision of the Authorized Version.
2. Life and Health Assurance.
3. A Chapter for the Hero.
4. Claremont. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.'
5. By the River's Side.
6. Some of the Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition.
7. Down in a Diving Bell.
8. The Great Armada.—II. By J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.
9. The Papacy.
10. Our Friends.

Brief Notices of Recent Publications.

London: Judd & Glass, New Bridge-street, E.C.

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Contents.

- The Schoolmaster at Home.
- Night.
- Milton.
- Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land. Part II.
- Norman Sinclair. Part V.
- Scottish National Character.
- Domitian and the Turbot.
- Universal Suffrage in Savoy and Nice.
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4. THE PORTENT. II. The Omen coming on.
5. STUDIES IN ANIMAL LIFE. Chap. VI. Conclusion.
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7. WILLIAM HOGARTH: Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher—Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time. V. Between London and Shrewsbury.
8. AN AUSTRIAN EMPLOYÉ.
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Contents.

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- Part II.—3. On Assisted Emigration.—4. God's Horologe. A Poem.—5. Retribution.—6. Institution for the Employment of Needlewomen.—7. From Paris. No. II.—8. A Ramble with Mrs. Grundy.—9. Notices of Books.—10. Open Council.—11. Passing Events.

London: Published by the English Woman's Journal Company (Limited), at their Office, 18, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.; and for the Company, by W. Kent & Co. (late Piper, Stephenson & Spence), Paternoster-row.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE for JUNE contains—

- Sidney Herbert, M.P.—a Parliamentary Sketch. By J. Ewing Ritchie.
- The Shadow in the House. By John Saunders.
- Sundown. By Edward Gifford.
- Our Private Theatricals. By E. Branthwaite.
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Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D. LL.D. Vol. I. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THE narrative of Dr. Wolff's career is crowded with an endless variety of incidents. It recounts a series of enterprises, hardships, escapes and romantic episodes almost incredible, if we regard them as constituting the daily experience of one man during a long life. Joseph Wolff, as a boy, was a heretic among his brethren, a fugitive from home, a precocious apostolic preacher, a wanderer in disguise; and the least formidable of his adventures in after years seldom fell short of imprisonment, slavery, menaces of death, thirst and famine, encounters with bandits, and attempts at assassination. It was now among worshippers of the devil, and then among worshippers of the sun, that he fell into danger; he trod in the steps of the Ten Tribes; he was robbed by the Kurds, and insulted by Lady Hester Stanhope; the voice of Haroun al Raschid spoke to him in Bagdad, and the shadow of Sennacherib crossed his path among the ruins of Mesopotamia; it was at Burchund that, discoursing from morn till eve, during fourteen days, he sent his missionary message through the mouth of Hadjee Muhammad Jawad, the dervish, throughout the whole of Khorassan, Turkistan, including Bokhara, Balkh, Cabul, Khotan, Kokan, Tashkand, Hasrat, Sultan, and Yarkand in Chinese Tartary, the whole of Hindoostan, Thibet, and China. In recognition of the hospitality enjoyed under the roof of this man, he enters upon a vindication of the Dervishes as a body, and argues that they are the real heroes of the Desert.

The path into which Wolff struck in the earliest period of his life was one which tended towards this wilderness of romance and travel. His family were the Wolffs of the tribe of Levi of Prague, and his ancestors had been immemorially Rabbins. They had emigrated from Prague during the days of persecution at the beginning of the eighteenth century,—they had been driven from Bavaria by the French Invasion of 1795,—they then established themselves for awhile in Saxony, and, afterwards, returning to Bavaria, settled at Ulfeld. There the boy Joseph heard numerous conversations on religious tradition and theology, and an impulse arose in his mind to forsake the Judaism of his fathers and become a Gentile. Quitting home without saying a word, and without a farthing in his pocket, he went about studying, teaching Hebrew, now entering a monastery, then learning Latin at a gymnasium, and subjecting himself, notwithstanding his philosophic character, to sundry inflictions of the birch. At Weimar, he was patted on the head by Goethe; but the people of that place, he says, "were half Christian and half Hindoo": the latter half of which assertion he enforces by declaring that they were worshippers of Ariadne. However, his serious career really began at Vienna, where he was pronounced by the Professors qualified to give instruction in the Chaldean, Latin, Hebrew, and German languages; where he knew Von Hammer, Friedrich von Schlegel, Dorothea von Schlegel, a daughter of Mendelssohn, and Körner, and in the midst of this society, besides that of the hierarchs and the preachers, he sketches with much vivacity many curious pictures of Viennese life early in the present century.

There is a very characteristic account of Hoffbauer, who, half mystic, half mediæval, dressed

himself as a sort of Peter the Martyr, always knitted his own stockings, and preached five times a day. He was accustomed to represent the Virgin Mary in heaven with a golden crown, and Martin Luther in the nether world with a kettle of sulphur on his head. With all these eccentricities of the day Wolff became acquainted, during his two years' stay in the Austrian capital, and that portion of his life was the least marked by vicissitudes. It was after a visit to Rome and then to Tübingen, where he began to develop his Protestant opinions, that he resolved to undertake his travels. With a knapsack on his back, he walked to Fribourg in Switzerland, and thence throughout Italy; he came to England, and studied at Cambridge, and then he began his great missionary tour in Central Asia. All this is somewhat irregularly and inconsequentially related in the third person; but most readers will be impatient to leave the monks and miracle-working nuns behind them, to turn from Wolff the Flagellant, who avenged himself upon a priest by biting instead of kissing his toe, to Wolff the Wanderer, inspired by the history of Francis Xavier, penetrating the deserts in pursuit of a sacred purpose. We cannot undertake to treat him in his character as a missionary. We think him often uncharitable and rash. We know not by what right he meets a Swedish Consul-General and sets him down as "a nasty atheist and infidel," or talks of "filthy Calvinism," or bursts out into an invective against Methodism as though it were on a par with the grossest Fetishism of Eastern Africa. We may, once for all, remark also, that he is generally insulting and disparaging to the Jewish community, wherever it exists; but without entering upon any discussion upon this point, we will strike in with the traveller at the gates of Jerusalem. There, entering the circle of his former co-religionists, he found how freshly and powerfully the ancient traditions of the Hebrew mind flourish in the shade of the Holy City. Here is a legend dating from the age of Titus:—

"Two heathen merchants met together in an inn in the Desert. 'I have a male slave,' said one to the other, 'the like to whose beauty is not to be seen in the whole world.'—And the other said, 'I have a female slave, the like of whose beauty is not to be seen in the whole world.' Then they agreed to marry these two together, and to divide the children between them; and in the evening both the slaves were brought into a room. One stood in one corner, and the other in the other corner, and the male slave said, 'I, a priest, and the son of a high-priest, should I marry a slave?' and the female said in the other corner of the room, 'I, a priestess, the daughter of a high-priest, should I marry a slave?' and when the morning approached, they discovered that they were brother and sister. They fell upon each other's necks, and wept, and wept, until the souls of both departed. And it is on account of this that Jeremiah said, 'Over these I weep, I weep; mine eye, mine eye, runs down with water.'"

On the road from Jerusalem across Lebanon he encountered an earthquake, in the land of the Anzairi, who had spread out their carpets on the plain, but who invited the stranger to enter their villages. He preferred to remain in the open air:—

"The Anzaires, therefore, remained for a while with Wolff, and they all smoked together; there being also, at about twenty yards from them, a party of Bedouin Arabs, who had their tents pitched there at the time, and were sitting round their fires. Wolff presently took out his Bible, and began to read from it to the Anzaires, when suddenly he felt something move under him, as if a pocket-handkerchief had been drawn from below him. Immediately after, all at once, the very earth

moved in a horizontal direction, accompanied by a howling and thundering like that of cannon. At the moment, Wolff believed the howling to be that of the tormented spirits in hell itself. All the party at once rose, and, springing up, tried to hold themselves fast, as it were by the air. And now, before their very eyes, the houses of their village, Jusea, fell down, and one universal cry arose. The Anzaires exclaimed, 'Ya Lateef! Ya Lateef! Ya Lateef!' Beneficent God! Beneficent God! The Arabs shouted, 'Allah Ak-bar!' God is the greatest! Then the Anzaires hastened to the spot where their houses had stood but a few seconds before, and came back crying, 'Merciful God! our houses are gone, our wives, our children, our cattle, are all gone!' The first grand shock lasted two minutes. After this, shocks occurred about every half-hour, sometimes ten, twenty, thirty, or even eighty shocks at a time. Oh, what a change had come over the Desert! A few moments before, it was silent as night; and now it was covered with the wild Arabs and Bedouins, who were flying over the plain on their horses in their barnoses, with the hoods drawn over their heads, like eagles cleaving the air."

The whole of Aleppo, Antioch, Latakia, Hums, and Hama, had been destroyed, with all the villages within twenty miles round, and 60,000 individuals had perished, their bodies lying scattered far and wide, and the ground rocking like the deck of a ship at sea. It was a pleasant change to quit this trembling mainland for a while, and make an excursion to Cyprus. There Dr. Wolff indulged as usual in some of his ungrateful pleasantries:—

"He preached to the Jews, and lodged in the house of the British Vice-consul, Mr. Surur, a little, clever, consequential man; for all men of little size are consequential, and stand up for their rights in an extraordinary manner. He one day said to Wolff, 'To-day you will see me in my glory, when I shall appear before the Governor of Damiat as representative of his most excellent Majesty the King of England.' He then dressed himself in a red coat, with two immensely large epaulettes, such as no general of the British army ever wore. His silver buttons were gilt over; he wore a large three-cornered hat, with feathers two feet high, and boots in which three dragoons might have stood. He was scarcely able to march in this costume, and spoke so loud that one could hear him from an immense distance. When Dr. Wolff asked him why he spoke with such a loud voice? he replied, 'Great men speak with a loud voice, little men with a small voice.'"

We have before alluded to an episode of the Syrian journey, the epistolary collision with Lady Hester Stanhope:—

"When thus arrived at Sidon, Wolff said to Col. Cradock, 'I have a letter with me for Miss Williams, who resides with Lady Hester Stanhope. This I will send to her, and write her a civil line; but I shall not mention Lady Hester Stanhope's name.' So the letter was sent to Mar-Elias, Lady Hester Stanhope's residence, and an Arab servant conveyed it. But instead of a letter from Miss Williams, one came for Wolff from Lady Hester herself, which ran as follows:—

"I am astonished that an apostate should dare to thrust himself into observation in my family. Had you been a learned Jew, you never would have abandoned a religion rich in itself, though defective; nor would you have embraced the shadow of a one—I mean the Christian religion. Light travels faster than sound, therefore the Supreme Being could not have allowed his creatures to live in darkness for nearly 2,000 years, until paid speculating wanderers deem it proper to raise their venal voices to enlighten them."

"HESTER LUCY STANHOPE."

—To this Dr. Wolff replied:—

"To the Right Hon. Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope."

"Madam,—I have just received a letter which bears your ladyship's signature, but I doubt its being genuine, as I never had the honour of writing to your ladyship, or of mentioning your

name in my letter to Miss Williams. With regard to my views and pursuits, they give me perfect rest and happiness, and they must be quite immaterial to your ladyship.—I have the honour to be your most humble and obedient servant,

“JOSEPH WOLFF.”

—Wolff sent this answer by the same servant as before. On Lady Hester receiving it, she perused it, and desired the man to wait, that she might give him a present. She then came out with a whip, kicked the poor fellow behind, and sent him away. He came back lame to Wolff, and told him that the daughter of the King of England had beaten him. Wolff, in order to satisfy him, gave him a dollar, for which he dares say the man would have gladly undergone another beating at the same price, from the daughter of the King of England.

With a company of native Christians and Arabs,—with a servant, who is described as at once a thief, a traitor, and a cheat,—and with a French companion, “the greatest scoundrel he ever encountered,” Joseph Wolff entered upon his Mesopotamian wanderings, crossed the Euphrates, at the rocks of Biri, visited Orpha, where he propounded a theory that Abraham and Orpheus were identical, and where he began to understand how certain are the populations over whom the Sultan of Turkey claims to wield the sceptre to assert their ideas of independence. A Tartar courier arrived from Constantinople with a demand for tribute, whereupon the people assembled and solemnly cursed the Sultan, the Sultan's grandfather, the Sultan's grandmother, the Sultan's grandchildren, and hanged the Sultan's messenger, with the Sultan's order in his hand. There were lovely oases in the ruin-sprinkled wilderness beyond; but the pleasures of the picturesqueness were somewhat diminished when the Kurds illustrated their notions of authority by giving the Christian traveller two hundred blows on the soles of his feet. He was glad to be away from them, and within the walls of Mardeen, where the Jacobite Christians dwell:—

“The Jacobites are a wild people, but good-natured, and with all their wild nature, they have produced great men—such as St. Ephraim, Jacob Nisibenus, and Jacob Almafian, or Jacob the Doctor. They have learned men among them to this day. At the time Wolff was there, they had still alive their great patriarch, residing in the monastery Deiralsafra, but who had resigned his office as patriarch on account of his great and unexampled age, for he was 130 years old. When Wolff was introduced to him, he found him sitting cross-legged on a carpet in a fine room. He was a small, thin man, rather crumpled up in figure, with a penetrating eye, a sweet and handsome face, his beard silvery white, and hair the same, hanging down in curls. He was somewhat childish in mind, but spoke beautifully about the final redemption of his people. He convinced Wolff that they were descended from the children of Israel.”

He was visited in that place by the Shamsees, or secret worshippers of the sun; and departing thence, journeyed with a caravan to the mountains, and especially to the gorges of Sanjaar, inhabited by the Yezedi, one of whom said to him, “We drink both wine and brandy in large plates the whole day long.”

“Fearful, indeed, is that spot! Dark and dim lights wander about it—they are the ghosts of the slain. At certain times one hears howlings: they are the howlings of the damned—shrieks and grins (snarlings!) of wicked spirits.”

He might have proceeded from Kantara to Bagdad by water, where, he says, the Jews are mighty and rich, and their great man has still the title, “the Prince of the Captivity”; but he was unwilling to lose an opportunity of proselytizing by the way. It was a sad thing at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, where he firmly believes the gardens of Paradise to have been planted, to have his great-coat stolen by a thief of the rivers!

Away to Shiraz, ceaselessly travelling over plains and mountains, sleeping in the open air, midst torrents of rain, pursued by earthquakes, wrangling with the orthodox, and everywhere thinking very ill of the Jews:—

“Wolff had been warned what he must expect in visiting the Jews at Sheeraz, and the description of their misery had not been exaggerated. A Persian Mussulman, of whom he had inquired their condition some time before, had said:—‘First. Every house at Sheeraz with a low, narrow entrance, is a Jew's house. Secondly. Every man with a dirty woollen or dirty camel's-hair turban is a Jew. Thirdly. Every coat much torn and mended about the back, with worn sleeves, is a Jew's coat. Fourthly. Every one picking up old broken glass is a Jew. Fifthly. Every one searching dirty robes, and asking for old shoes and sandals, is a Jew. Sixthly. That house into which no quadruped but a goat will enter is a Jew's.’ All which things, of course, came into Wolff's mind, as, in company with the two Armenians, he approached the street where the Jews resided.”

We hardly know when reading this work whether to regard it as strictly autobiographical, or whether to suppose that the materials have been worked up at second-hand from the notes and diaries of Dr. Wolff. Is it he, for example, or his book-maker who is responsible for an ejaculation like the following, suggested by a visit to the Prince of Shiraz:—“Fire from Heaven must come down upon a court like that! Let no person dare to ask Wolff to give a description of a court like that”? We have no doubt that he might have written, without offence to the reader, an interesting, and not unedifying, account of a Persian palace. But we pass on with him to the foot of the Caucasus, to Kars, a town in the midst of Circassia, but belonging to the Russians:—

“One morning tremendous shrieks were heard. Wolff asked the reason. The Circassians had broken through the Russian line, had taken prisoners sixteen German boys, who were quietly smoking their pipes; and having placed the boys upon their dromedaries, were flying with the swiftness of eagles towards the mountain.”

Dr. Wolff has strong sympathies with Russia, and praises her administration of conquered territories; but where did he learn that the Tartars of the Aral were accustomed before their subjugation to feed on human flesh?

We do not care to deal with any portion of Dr. Wolff's memorials of his missionary labours and social adventures in Ireland and England. They betray a good deal of egotism, and not a little ill-humour. They refer to a pleasanter period, no doubt, than that of his subsequent flight amongst the Eastern mountains, with robbers and assassins upon his track; but, after all, he is most interesting when he is most a traveller; therefore, let us part company with him when he is again on the road from Burchund to Herat:—

“He walked the whole distance—being forty miles; and just as night had set in, two horsemen came up behind him. They were of that mighty and brave race, the Pooluj, the bravest people of Central Asia; who were afterwards entirely defeated and subdued by General Sir Charles Napier. When these two Pooluj came behind Wolff, they said, ‘We are sent by Ameer Assaad-Oollah-Beyk to bring you back, because you are a spy from Abbas Mirza.’ * * Wolff had no resource, but was forced to walk back to Burchund, a journey which he accomplished in three days, and then he was brought to the old castle, which was the residence of the Ameer. Those castles are called in the Persian, *ark*, from which our English and German word ‘ark’ is derived, and it means ‘a fortress.’ Here Wolff was dragged into a large dark room by the Ameer's soldiers, in a rude, disrespectful way. Each of the soldiers had a matchlock gun in his hand; with a burning, smoking torch upon it, which spread a sulphurous odour

through the room. On one side of the room sat the Ameer, with the chiefs of the desert around him. The Ameer himself had a most beautiful eye, and pleasant countenance; and both he and all the other chiefs had a galyoon in their mouths, and were smoking. On the other side were the Moolahs sitting; and in the midst of them was a dervish of high repute, whose name was Hadjee Muhammad Jawad. Wolff was at this time in his Persian dress, and carried a Bible under his arm, as was his universal custom in travelling. The Ameer first opened his mouth, and asked Wolff, ‘Where do you come from?’—Wolff said, ‘I come from England, and am going to Bokhara.’—‘What do you intend to do in Bokhara?’ asked the Ameer.—Wolff replied, ‘I, having been a Jew, visit that nation all over the world, and wish to go to Bokhara, in order to see whether the Jews there are of the ten tribes of Israel, and to speak to them about Jesus.’—All in the room exclaimed, ‘This man must be devil-possessed!’”

After these and various other interrogations, he was enabled to start once more; but only to fall among thieves, to be stripped from head to foot, fastened to a horse's tail, and driven in front of his captors, who incessantly whipped him as he went. Chained in a dungeon to a gang of fifty prisoners, he was not released until the Khan had interfered. After which, visiting that high potentate, he saw hundreds of men and women with their eyes cut out, and their noses and ears amputated. Upon the throne stood a great prince in that land, who had killed with his own fist his father, mother, brother, sister, and son-in-law, “and so awful was his bodily strength that he would sometimes take hold of a prisoner and tear his skull in two.” He said to Dr. Wolff,—

“For my part, I have no religion. I have already passed this world, and the other world. I have got, however, one good quality, and that is, I am a man of justice: I love strict justice; and, therefore, tell me the truth, and you shall see my justice. How much money have these rascals taken from you?”—Wolff said, ‘They have taken from me eighty toman.’—He repeated, ‘Eighty toman.’—Wolff replied, ‘Yes.’—He then said, ‘Now thou shalt see my justice.’ So he instantly ordered Hassan Khan Coord, and all his followers, to be dreadfully flogged. He extorted from them every farthing; and, after he had got back Wolff's money, he counted it, and said, ‘Now thou shalt see my justice;’ and, putting the money into his own pocket, without giving Wolff a single penny, he added, ‘Now you may go in peace.’”

It would be possible to quote many similar passages to show how adventurous has been the career of this bold-hearted missionary, whose life we could have wished to have seen written in a softer tone; but the narrative of whose journeyings from his youthful days to the time of his halt, in 1832, at the gates of Bokhara, occupies the present interesting and important volume. A future volume will describe the celebrated mission on behalf of Messrs. Stoddart and Conolly, and will complete a work which, though disfigured by much dogmatism and flippancy, is one calculated to fascinate almost every class of readers.

The Wild Sports of India; with Remarks on the Breeding and Rearing of Horses, and the Formation of Light Irregular Cavalry. By Capt. Henry Shakespear. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

FROM the days of Nimrod the best school for the warrior has been the chase. No man can expect to win the spoils of the forest without great endurance, sagacity and courage. He must have his bodily and mental powers in the utmost perfection. He must step so lightly that not a rustle of the dry foliage shall betray his approach; and yet so firmly that no unlucky slip shall divert the deadly aim of his rifle.

His ear must be accustomed to all the sounds of the forest, and must be able to warn him of the whereabouts of his savage enemy at the greatest possible distance. His eye must be keen enough to penetrate the deep gloom of the jungle, and steady enough to confront the glaring eyeballs of the tiger as he crouches for his spring. His brain must not swim on the brink of the most dizzy precipice, nor his heart shrink from the most appalling danger. He must wield all weapons well, and owe his life sometimes to the unflinching accuracy of his rifle,—sometimes to the adroit thrusts of his spear,—sometimes to the well-planted blow of his knife. The man who possesses not all the qualities most valuable in a soldier can never be a hunter of mark.

The author of this volume is right, then, in taking up the subject of hunting in India in a serious and didactic manner. Speaking of his youthful brother officers, he says:—

“Induce them, if possible, to become fond of field sports. This will keep them fit for their duty as soldiers, both in body and inclination. Depend upon it, that the deep-set eye, thin nostril and arched brow are not to be balked of excitement. The possessors of these—I may say gifts—love and are formed for excitement. If not satiated in one way, and that an innocent, manly and useful one, they may take to the gaming-table, or to an excess of feasting, rioting and debauchery. Excitement they must have, or die. Let them, therefore, become bold riders, cunning hunters, riflemen of the woods. Inure them to toil while they are young; and a green old age shall reward both them for their choice, and you for your encouragement, education and advice.”

Capt. Shakespear himself is the best example of his own doctrine. He has been twenty-five years in the Indian service; and, in spite of wounds received in his desperate encounters with the most terrible beasts of prey—in spite of falls and broken bones—is now in such health that he is capable of riding a hundred miles and upwards in the day. As a Commandant of Irregular Horse, few men, we suppose, are his superior; and the dissertation, which concludes his work, proves how carefully he has thought over all that concerns the department of the army to which he belongs. We shall give some extracts, which will prove conclusively Capt. Shakespear's claims to be enrolled in the first rank of mighty hunters,—with Outram, Garrow, William Harris and Gordon Cumming.

Hog-hunting is the sport first treated of in the volume before us. The wild boar is a noble opponent. Our author justly says, “No man who has not been an eye-witness of the desperate courage of the wild hog would believe in his utter recklessness of life, or in the fierceness that will make him run up the hunter's spear which has passed through his vitals, until he buries his tusk in the body of the horse, or it may be in the leg of the rider.” A good specimen of the danger of hog-hunting occurred to our author in January 1851, at Hingoli, in the Dakhan, where an immense boar, having broken one spear like a reed, overthrew a native officer, horse and all, and would have escaped into the jungle had he not been brought to bay by some gigantic hounds used as retrievers by Captain Shakespear. The boar now being in a place impracticable for riding, our author determined to finish the combat with the rifle. This was done as follows:—

“There was an open green space where the water lodged in the rains, and clear of jungle. At the further end stood the boar. Directly he saw me, putting his head a little down to take aim, he came straight at me, increasing his pace from the trot to the charge. When about fifteen yards off,

he received the first bullet of my rifle in his neck. Taking not the least notice of it, he came on, and the second barrel, fired at him about five yards, broke his left under jaw bone at the tusk. Fortunately I brought my rifle down to the charge, and striking it with his head, the boar sent me over on my back. While running over me, he made a glance and wounded me in the left arm. Had I not put down my rifle-barrel at the moment, most probably his tusk would have been buried in my body, and this interesting tale never appeared before the public! As it was, I had two shooting-jackets on, it being a very cold morning; and I suffered more from the jar on my shoulders than from the wound. As I lay, I seized the end of my rifle-barrels, determining to sell my life as dearly as possible. To my delight, I must say, I saw the boar knock over the man who was running down with my big spear. He did not turn on either of us; for the boar is a noble foe, rarely turning, unless desperately wounded and unable to go on, to mutilate a fallen enemy. The dogs immediately tackled him, and permitted me, though breathless, to get up. The spear-carrier looked covered with blood, enveloped as he was in a large white sheet—the usual protection of a native against the cold of the morning. My first impression was that the man was mortally wounded; but I soon discovered, to my delight, that the blood on the cloth was that of the boar. The man valiantly affirmed that he had speared him, but the mud on the broad blade clearly denoted what an ignominious sheath it had found. The rifle-stock was cracked, and the pin that fastens the barrel into the stock much bent. Having put this to rights, I loaded, and, proceeding in the direction the boar had gone, heard a pistol-shot, and the rush of a retreating horse. This was the duffadar, who had discharged his weapon at him, at a distance of course, without any damage to either party. I walked cautiously up to about fifteen yards, when the boar again began glancing at me with his very wicked eye. A dog's head was very near the line of fire, but, determining to take the initiative this time, I shot the beast through the eye to the brain. Over he rolled, the biggest boar I have ever killed: height, thirty-nine inches; length, not including tail, about five feet; tusks, nine inches. A pair of plough-bullocks were caught, and the boar, placed on a sledge formed of three or four branches, was with difficulty dragged by them to the camp.”

But the peril of the rider from the difficult ground he has to cross, quite equals his danger from the tusk of his savage foe. We have here directions for the management of the horse in hog-hunting, which are tolerably significant as to the difficulties to be encountered. Thus, we are told that an experienced hunter, and one who is pliant and clings well to his saddle, gets the spear, by lying very forward, with his head nearly on a level with, and before his saddle-bow. This is truly represented as a dangerous position, and one in which “you are so much on one side that if your horse put his feet in a hole, he would almost to a certainty be overbalanced, and both of you would be pitched on the top of the boar.”

But enough of hog-hunting. We now come to a still more dangerous combat with the grimmest and most terrible antagonist of man. The tiger can never be approached without risk; but after he has tasted human blood, and has learnt to feast on men with impunity, the peril of encountering him becomes truly formidable. The hunter who undertakes to slay the man-eater on foot, can only escape by a display of extraordinary skill and intrepidity. On one occasion, Capt. Shakespear, single-handed, and on foot, slew two immense tigers, which had completely depopulated a village, and caused it to be deserted. The first of these beasts was killed with little difficulty:—

“Immediately the tiger sprang to his feet and exposed his broad, left side to me, I stepped from behind the tree, looked at him in the face with

contempt, as if he had been a sheep, and while he passed me with every hair set, his beautiful white beard and whiskers spread, and his eye like fire, with the left barrel I shot him through the heart.”

Yet he was a monster that, uprearing on his hind legs, would have stood nearly ten feet high; his length from the snout to the insertion of the tail being between seven and eight feet. The second brute, a tigress, died harder, and was not killed without loss of human life:—

“I had scarcely been to sleep an hour, before I was awoken by a shout from the duffadar, that one of the troopers was carried off by the tiger. I leaped out of bed, and seizing the large single two-ounce rifle, kept loaded with powder only for the purpose, I fired it off in the air. It was pitch dark; not a bit of fire in the camp, save one or two embers near the spot where the trooper was seized, and over which the tigress had sprung on her victim. I got my clothes on as rapidly as possible, buckled on my sword, and seized one of my rifles: my younger shikaree, Nursoo, took the other. My khidmutgar, or table servant, a man by name Fakir Ahmed, got my candlestick and shade; and the villagers, a number of whom had remained in the village, rushed down with torches into the camp. My shikaree Mangkalee could not at first be found. The duffadar told me in which direction the tigress had gone. He had been standing within five paces of the man: in fact, he was seeing the sentry changed. The poor fellow who was seized was putting on his belts to go on duty. There was a dry ravine, without any jungle in it, which ran up to the camp. The tigress had stolen up that, and sprung on the man's chest, seizing him by the mouth, and so systematically closing it that the poor fellow could never reply to his name. I shouted it—Gholam Hoossain Khan—till I was hoarse. Springing into the ravine, I followed it up rapidly, thinking that the only chance of recovering the man was to get up to the foot of the mountain, some five hundred yards distant, before she could carry him there. I heard one sigh, and followed in that direction. In vain! We returned. It was ten minutes to twelve, the moon just rising. There was a faint hope that the poor fellow had been dropped, and had climbed up a tree, but was afraid to answer. I returned to bed, but could not sleep. The tragedy of the night was not to be forgotten so suddenly; and at about three o'clock in the morning I again heard the hooting of the large monkeys. Shortly after, I heard an extraordinary noise, which I could not make out at first. I questioned the sentry. He replied that it was the lungoor (the monkeys); but I made out the tigress's growl, and the crunching of the poor trooper's bones. It was no use any more risking life in the dark, besides, the tragedy was most probably being finished in the mountain above, where human foot could scarcely climb, even in the daytime. At daylight we started. No nice tracking was required. The tigress had dragged the body of the trooper across the deep sandy ravine, and there were his sword-belt, his turban, trousers, and other parts of his dress in each bush.”

As cunning as she was ferocious, the tigress was at length, with difficulty, reached by a distant shot, as she was skulking to her lair in the hills. The natives assured Capt. Shakespear that they soon after found her dead body, and the cessation of her ravages was still better evidence of her having perished.

The panther, less powerful than the tiger, is more active and hardly less dangerous. We give one specimen of the peril to be looked for in a struggle with this animal:—

“Having warned the village shikaree to keep close behind me with the heavy spear he had in his hand, I began to follow the wounded panther; but had scarcely gone twenty-five yards when one of the beaters, who was on high ground, beckoned to me, and pointed a little below him, and in front of me. There was the large panther sitting out, unconcealed, between two bushes, a dozen yards before me. I could not, however, see his head; and whilst I was thus delayed, he came out with a roar straight at me. I fired at his chest with a

ball; and, as he sprang upon me, the shot-barrel was aimed at his head. In the next moment he seized my left arm and the gun. Thus, not being able to use the gun as a club, I forced it crosswise into his mouth. He bit the stock through in one place; and whilst his upper fangs lacerated my arm and hand, the lower fangs went into the gun. His hind claws pierced my left thigh. He tried very hard to throw me over. In the meanwhile the shikaree, who, had he kept the spear before him, might have stopped the charge of the panther, had retreated some paces to the left. He now, instead of spearing the panther, shouted out and struck him, using the spear as a club. In a moment the animal was upon him, stripping him of my shikar bag, his turban, my revolving rifle, and the spear. The man passed by me, holding his wounded arm. The panther quietly crouched five paces in front of me. I knew my only chance was to keep my eye upon him. He sat with all my despoiled property, stripped from the shikaree, around and under him. The first step I moved backwards, keeping my eye on the panther, I fell on my back into a thorn bush, having slipped upon the rock. Here I was still within one spring of the animal, who appeared, as far as I could see, to be not at all disabled by the fight. Nothing could have saved me had he again attacked; but 'there's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,' to look out for the life of the wild hunter. I retreated step by step, my face still towards the foe, till I got to my horse, and to the other beaters, who were all collected together some forty yards from the fight. I immediately loaded the gun with a charge of shot, and a bullet that I perchance found; and, taking my revolver pistol out of the holster, and sticking it into my belt, determined to carry on the affair to its issue, knowing how rarely men recover from such wounds as mine. I was bleeding profusely from large tooth-wounds in the arm; the tendons of my left hand were torn open, and I had five claw-wounds in the thigh. The poor shikaree's left arm was somewhat clawed up; and, if the panther was not killed, the superstition of the natives would go far to kill this man. Terribly frightened as he was, his wounds were not so bad as mine. I persuaded my horse-keeper to come with me; and, taking the hog-spear he had in his hand, we went to the spot where lay the weapons stripped from the shikaree. A few yards beyond them there crouched the huge panther. Again, I could not see his head very distinctly, but fired deliberately behind his shoulder. In one moment he was again upon me. I gave him the charge of shot, as I supposed, in his face, but had no time to take aim. The horse-keeper, instead of spearing, fell upon his back. In the next instant, the panther got hold of my left foot in his teeth, and threw me on my back. I struck at him with the empty gun, and he seized the barrels in his mouth. This was his last effort. I sprang up, and, seizing the spear from the horse-keeper, drove it with both hands through his side, and thus killed him. I immediately had my boot pulled off. My foot bled profusely. Fortunately, the wound was in the thin part of the foot, and not in the instep or ankle: but the teeth had met. It was now dark; and had I been unwounded, it would have been useless to attempt to search for the smaller wounded panther. This male measured eight feet two inches, and was one of the largest and most determined panthers I have ever seen. In examining his body, I found that my first bullet had struck him in the throat, and gone nearly through him: the shot charge had cut off one of his fore-paws. In the second attack, the bullet had gone under his backbone and through his body: the shot charge had cut his other fore-paw almost to pieces."

Time would fail us to tell of the bears, elephants, buffaloes and bisons that fell by our author's hand. On one occasion, with three ribs broken by a fall, he gallantly fought it out with one of these savage enemies; and, in spite of his injuries, carried off the *spolia opima*.

We shall give but one more extract, and that will show how well fitted our author would be to follow the Afghan over the dread precipices of the Khyber, or to lead men in any of those

wild scenes where the eye and foot of the mountaineer are indispensable:—

"There is a gigantic rock which frowns over the Goodaloor pass, which is the pass you descend to Momintoddy and Cannanore from Ootacamund, the capital station of the Neigherries. This rock, which I suppose must have a perpendicular scarp of two thousand feet, is the favourite resort of ibex; or rather, the upper part of it is, as well as the deeper ravines which run in between that part and the sholahs towards the hills. I was nearly at the top of this one day, and saw a splendid old black buck ibex browsing nearly perpendicularly below me, I should think nine hundred feet. I had with me a heavy single rifle, and a double-barrelled ball gun; and resting the former on the rock along which I lay, I fired, and hit him over the loins, but did not break any bones. He staggered forward, and ascended the ridge of hills between him and the low country; on his right was the scarped rock, which rose above the village of Goodaloor. I then fired with the smooth-bore barrels, hitting only with the first. We lost sight of him almost immediately, and as he took his way over the peak opposite us, I stripped one of my shikarees of the shikar bags, and making him as light as possible, gave him instructions to follow and keep sight of the quarry, while the other man and I followed with the rifle and gun. We came to a place which appeared impracticable, and looking down from it, I saw the shikaree, who was some fifty yards below, anxiously eyeing the chasm immediately under him, and it struck me at the time that he could see the ibex; but on my shouting out to him to know how he got down there, after he had replied, he added that he had lost the ibex. I had to take off my shoes and stockings, and let myself down to the next ledge of rock by my hands, and then to take the rifle and gun down and place the foot of the shikaree on a jutting portion of the rock: for the best of these men, not having the muscular power of the European, cannot follow him in difficult spots like these. There was at that time—I speak of 1845—a very bad system common in these hills, of offering presents, often as much as ten rupees, for the recovery of a wounded ibex, so valuable was it considered; and thus the native hunters scarcely ever took the trouble to recover wounded game at once. I immediately saw that this was the dodge now to be practised. The shikarees were brothers. I told them my opinion of their plot, and I went on looking for the animal until I found myself nearly down at Goodaloor; and I then returned by the road of the ghat, for it was night. The next morning, taking out my elephant shikaree, the famous Hoorchha, my three jungle-trackers, Coomburs—for I was going down to Nellimbore on an elephant-shooting trip—and the two shikarees I had out the evening before, I again went to look for the ibex. I sent the brother shikarees and two Coomburs to the spot near which I was sure the animal was dead, and Hoorchha and I went below. As I supposed, when they found they would get no present, they discovered the ibex dead, and shouted to us that it was so. I replied, 'Cut off the head, and push the body off the rock.' And down it came bounding from peak to peak towards us, like a huge black ball. I shot two more in other days. One fell over into the low country, at a point where the great Wynaud jungle, with its trees from eighty to a hundred feet high, looked like a velvet lawn below us. The other I lost in a fog, after breaking a hind and a fore leg. He got upon the edge of a hill, and slid down out of my sight into the forest below."

The volume concludes with an essay on our Indian Cavalry, in which the preference is, we think justly, given to the Irregular over the regular regiments. No doubt, had the Irregulars been fairly paid, on the system recommended by General Jacob, there would have been but few disloyal troopers among them. The inducement of having their debts cancelled was too powerful a temptation to be resisted. But on one point we must differ from Capt. Shakespear. Let him mount his troopers how

he will, and choose his men from any class he prefers, we cannot believe that they would ever match the practised rifleman. Surprise, or the dense smoke and dust of the battle, might give them an advantage; but in ordinary combats we are of opinion that they never could approach near enough to make use of their sabres.

The Puritans; or, the Church, Court, and Parliament of England during the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. By Samuel Hopkins. 3 vols. (Boston, Gould & Lincoln; London, Trübner & Co.)

Six months ago, on receiving from America the first volume of 'The Puritans,' we expressed some doubts as to whether Mr. James had borrowed the name of Hopkins or Mr. Hopkins had borrowed the style of James. The doubt remains. It is impossible to offer serious criticism on a work of art like 'The Puritans'—a work professing to be grave, and even religious, yet conceived in the spirit, and conducted by the machinery, of a Surrey theatre melodrama. Nothing can do it justice but an extract. Here is the opening of first scene, second act; that is to say, of paragraph first, chapter second:—

"Have I not carried myself as a godly man, my lord? Have I not forsaken the Religion in which I was baptized? Have I not sought the promoting of the new Religion, these fourteen years in England? And am I to have only a bishop's buffet for my seemingly zeal for the Word of God?—The Earl of Leicester was reclining moodily upon a couch, his face flushed, his lips compressed, his eye fixed upon space, as if peering for some one upon whom he would vent his wrath. He made no answer; but turned upon the speaker a look which signified 'Proceed.'—'For my so much godly example and service to the Church, his Grace of Canterbury giveth me thanks and favour! Not a morsel! By the rod, he baltheth me of my wife! In my country, my lord, we use dagger or goblet to avenge such wrong!'—'This is not Italy, most religious sir. Blood leaveth a mark, and telleth tales. An his Grace of Canterbury die of a sudden,—beware of Walsingham! Thy drugs and comfits and perfumes be not more subtle in their execution, than he, in tracking whom he will. I tell thee, man, he can find the foot-prints of a spirit; be they on the ground or in the air! Thou art expert with thine alembics; but had I not been as wary in the manner and circumstance of using thy compounds and distillings, thou hadst long ago given up the ghost, and thy name for godliness. But no wariness of mine can suffice for thy screening, if an English Primate falleth. Smother thy wrath, as I do.'—'My lord, I cannot.'—'Thy purpose, then.'—'My lord, I will not. Revenge is an element of my life. It is the air I breathe. It is the blood of my veins. Without it, I die. But I have not vented my tale of wrong. These ten years, through your lordship's favour, have I been known at Court; and, in that time, after this fashion hath run my history:—"Good Doctor Julio, ease me of my gout!"—"Most kind Doctor Julio, my child hath the sweating sickness! Help, for the love of God!"—"Most dear Doctor Julio, thy skill is beyond compare; give me a love-potion for a cold-hearted mistress!"—"And so, forsooth, Julio Borgarrucci—the wonderful doctor, the kind doctor, the dear doctor—hath been their slave; snaring hearts for them; and easing pain; and cheating death. Anon the slave turneth beggar in his turn. The poor foreigner craveth a boon. To one, he complaineth that it contrarieth the Word of God, and the law of Nature, and the law of the land, and the law of hospitality, and the law of good manners, that that mutual due benevolence and that near conjunction of life that ought to be between man and wife should be so many years disturbed. To another, he prayeth with tears, that his wife may no longer be retained from him by a powerful and crafty man, nourishing her up in his Popish superstitions. But

what booteth it? Who careth for the stranger? Who interpose with my lord of Canterbury to prevent his decree? This be the return for my services,—I am barred from my wife! The gout is eased; the sick child is made ruddy; the mistress, compliant; and the dear doctor may go to the devil! Were I a dog, I might have my mate! Revenge,—my lord! revenge!—“But the known wife of another man!”—“Sdeath! Courtiers can away with such paltry impediment, an they will have a mind to!”—“Thou liest in thy throat! I myself did use solicitation for thee with his Grace to my uttermost! So, too, did her Majesty.”—“Pardon, my lord, for my thought and speech were of others. I am not ungrateful; but I am boiling for revenge, and in my heat do outrun all but my wrong. His Grace giveth sentence against me; and, by rebuking me openly for having another’s wife, hath added insult!”—“A pill too bitter even for a physician to digest.”—“Without the sauce of vengeance,—yes, my lord! But for whom ask I vengeance? The sentence was not against Julio only; but against Leicester! The insult was to Julio and to Julio’s patron! The vengeance I crave is for both!”—“Fool!” shouted the Earl. “Thinkst thou I have not felt the sting! Dost count thy lord and master a dolt that knoweth not, and a craven that resenteth not, when he is brow-beaten and spurred! Thou criest to me for vengeance. Thou shalt have it! not for thine own sake, but mine; not in thine own kind, but mine. No blood. No drag. But revenge,—by God’s death I swear it! Peace, then! Thy stomach shall be fed.”—“Thanks, my lord!” and the Italian’s face glowed like the dark cloud on the horizon when the lightning flashes from below; for he knew that his patron’s pride was stung, and that his own purpose would be compassed. He ventured to ask, “How?”—“Wouldst know—how? The blow shall come from the Highest.”—“From the Queen’s Majesty?”—“Troth! She hath raised him up. She shall dash him down. I will pit the Mitre against the Crown; the Crown against the Mitre.”

Leicester goes on, like the villain of a melodrama, to describe to his necessary listener, in an immensely long stage “aside,” how he will mesh the Archbishop and bring him to ruin. Of course, the real Leicester and the real Julio never uttered—never could have uttered—one word of all the balderdash here put into their mouths. This language is not of the sixteenth century. These manners are not of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These characters are not those of Leicester and Julio.

It is lamentable that a man of reading and enthusiasm, as Mr. Samuel Hopkins must be, should have wasted his time on a task which is a blunder in idea, a failure in fact.

View of the Salmon-Fishery of Scotland; with Observations on the Nature, Habits, and Instincts of the Salmon. By the late Murdo Mackenzie. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Notes and Recollections of an Angler: Rambles among the Mountains, Valleys, and Solitudes of Wales; with Sketches of some of the Lakes, Streams, Mountains, and Scenic Attractions in both Divisions of the Principality. By John Henry Cliffe. (Bristol, Oldland & May; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

WE all know what the patriotic currier thought of the applicability of leather when his native city was menaced with assault; we remember, too, how the engineer Smeaton could see no particular use in rivers, except it was as feeders of navigable canals. So, in “Murdo Mackenzie, Esq., of Ardross and Dundonnell,” we have an enthusiastic salmon-fisher, who holds that the administration of justice is so intimately connected with the state of the salmon-fishery—so interwoven with its very existence—that they cannot be separated. Mr. Mackenzie

further states, that “having really a friendship for the whole persecuted race of salmon,”—“he has killed them with stake-nets and with coble-nets, with cruives, spears and rods,—in the tide-way and out of the tide-way,” all in the most friendly way, no doubt, but not appreciably in that light, probably, by the fish themselves. Though writing himself “Esquire,” he hints at certain difficulties in composition, but self-consolingly remarks, that “if salmon-fishers minded such bagatelles as style, grammar, or orthography, neither a late author, the salmon-fishing patriarch of Dochnalurg, nor himself, would venture to put pen to paper.” He appeals, however, to our candour and impartiality with a remark that these wholesome qualities do not always thrive on his native soil:—“All he asks is to be judged with candour and impartiality, if such things there be; for, to say truth, he has met with very few of these exotics in his journey through life, the corner of the country where his unlucky stars have placed him being of too barren a soil for the generous plants to thrive in.” We should not like to be the Englishman to write that!

This posthumous publication is, nevertheless, not without its uses, although some of the remarks, first recorded thirty years ago, are rather comments on a by-gone condition of things than called for by the present state of the fishery,—which, after all, is not in a very satisfactory state. The writer’s especial object is to increase the supply; and he maintains this to be impossible, unless “salmon-fishers be compelled to return to the rude apparatus of their ancestors, so much ridiculed by our modern stake-net poachers, but in reality, the only mode compatible with the preservation of the fishery, and the regular supply of the market.” Of this there can be little doubt, but the assertion comes strangely from a stake-net poacher himself, and a real friend to the persecuted race of salmon.

When the writer treats of the natural history of this fish he is a pleasant and intelligent companion,—having, however, very far too much of the “poor simple soul” sort of contempt for every other writer who may be as inquiring as himself. He shows clearly enough that it is only in the rivers that means can be adopted for the care and improvement of the fish, as every river has its particular breed, which times and seasons do not change. Meanwhile, the law on the rights of proprietors is in such an anomalous state, and the statute law is so variously interpreted by Scottish judges, whom Mr. Mackenzie actually writes down as “asses,” that improvement meets with continual obstruction. His own opinion is, that a long period has elapsed since Scotland had a judicial administration worthy of being esteemed. Listen to this tale, ye friends of the Scottish lion!—

“The best Judges Scotland ever had were the English Judges sent down by Oliver Cromwell. Their administration of justice gave universal satisfaction, and their removal at the Restoration was as universally regretted. When their upright administration of the law was mentioned to Sir Hew Dalrymple, President of the Court of Session, he observed, ‘The deil thank them for a parcel of kinless chiefs.’”

Fair play for the fish, and protection against the poacher, are all the fishing public demands at the hands of the Government. The poachers are often better anglers than true sportsmen, with a reason for which we close Mr. Mackenzie’s book:—

“Timidity is a ruling feature in all wild creatures; and as with deer, so with salmon. A deerstalker has to keep out of view of the deer, and guard against the influence of the wind, to insure

success. In precisely the same way the angler must not only keep out of view of the salmon in approaching the river, but even keep his rod as much in the background as possible, and cast his line from a distance, letting the fly alight on the water like a snow-flake. If the angler will practise this precaution, and not wade into the water—salmon having a keen sense of taste or smell—it will be owing to the scarcity of fish if he fails. I always went about my business in this style. But in the present day, not only do gentlemen not observe this precaution, but they order stone erections to be thrown out into the rivers at stated casts, to bring them into direct view of the fish. I repeat again, that the great secret in successful angling is to stalk the fish—and down river.”

Mr. Cliffe’s volume comprises the reminiscences of a score of years of a pleasant life, and a study of it will be found profitable to railway anglers, who, on getting out at a Welsh station, are perplexed in the extreme as to whether they shall wend their way. He reveals to these “the hidden scenery,” so to speak, and points out the principal fishing stations. We have frequently had to observe on the pleasant style which generally distinguishes the literature of Halientics, and Mr. Cliffe’s book presents no exception to this agreeable quality. It is unpretending, instructive, and amusing,—never dull,—without mere smartness, humorous,—and adding to the experiences of the author the testimonies of other brethren of the rod. In extracting one or two illustrative passages, we commence with one which indicates, if we ever embody the much-talked-of Horse-Marines, where the breed of chargers is to be found for their especial mounting:—

“A short time after we gave over angling, we approached the west shore for the purpose of landing; our object being to obtain a view of Llyn Ffynnon Las, which is higher up, and lies in another deep basin more immediately under the precipices of Y-Wyddfa. As we neared the shore, steering for the mouth of the brook which flows from Llyn Ffynnon Las, an incident occurred, which, though sufficiently ludicrous at the time, might have been attended with unpleasant consequences. When about twenty or thirty yards from the shore, we observed a young colt about three months old without its dam, which we supposed it had for the time lost, come galloping down to the edge of the lake, neighing at us with all its might, and before we could prevent it, the poor creature jumped into the water and made for the boat. Our first intention was to sheer off, hoping that the colt would discover its mistake—for it evidently had mistaken us, that is, the boat, for its mother—and return to the shore. But to our astonishment and annoyance, the colt persevered; and as we had at this time rowed out at least forty yards from land, the creature still pursuing us, we were obliged to return and meet it, as its strength was fast giving way, and in a minute or two more it would have sunk. As it was, we were just in time, and having run alongside the animal, Owen, our guide, got hold of it by the head, and we, with the help of our companion, by the tail, and after some exertion, we at length safely hoisted him aboard. The next step to take was to land him; but as soon as he was fairly on terra firma, he was again seized with the same strange desire to board us; and if we had left the shore, there is little doubt he would have again followed us as far as he could swim. At last it was suggested that Henry Owen should be despatched to look for the dam, and fortunately he found her in a few minutes afterwards. The mare had got out of sight over some high rocky ground, and the colt had strayed from her towards the lake. After a hearty laugh at this strange adventure, and sundry jokes had passed, we recrossed to the other side of the pool, picked up our younger companion, whom we had left upon the islet amusing himself with the gulls, and finally returned home to our quarters about four o’clock; one of our companions jocosely remarking, that if we could not catch trout in Llyn

Llydaw, we had caught something 'very like a whale.'

Of Welsh hospitality and the honesty of guides, the annexed passage contains what the author considers unpleasant testimony, but he and his fellow-travellers were not so unreasonably used. They were benighted in the very midst of the wilds of Cardiganshire, the "great desert of Wales":—

"The portentous stillness that prevailed around was unbroken by the slightest sound; not a living creature was visible, except a few scared sheep, which, unused to the sight of the stranger, scampered off, uttering that peculiar shrill bleat or whistle which Welsh sheep always emit when suddenly disturbed. It is the signal of danger amongst them; and it is amusing to observe when the note is sounded by some patriarch of the flock, how they start, and dart away at the top of their speed. Our guide, after proceeding apparently almost at random for several miles, brought us at last to the edge of a hill, at the foot of which we observed a thin blue column of peat smoke proceeding from the rude chimney of a solitary farmhouse; and we at once joyfully hastened to make acquaintance with its interior, for by this time the heat and fatigue we had endured during the day rendered it necessary to obtain, if possible, some refreshment. The exterior of the dwelling was miserable and primitive enough, but quite in keeping with the desolate appearance of the surrounding scenery. Amidst the barking and yelping of curs, that evinced a great desire to be more familiar than agreeable, we entered a dark smoky apartment with a great turf fire blazing on the rude hearth, over which a huge iron cauldron was suspended, the contents of which were to form the evening supper for the family. It consisted of what appeared to be a mess of flour and milk, resembling what is called 'furmenty.' The farmer rose at our appearance, and, in the language of the country, bade us welcome. He was a tall, hard-featured man, with the true Celtic cast of countenance, clad in a threadbare blue, homespun coat, corduroy continuations, and dark blue woollen hose—the usual costume of the Welsh peasantry. Our stock of Welsh being limited, we were obliged to have recourse to the 'Saxon' dialect, which we found our host understood sufficiently well to comprehend our wants. *Bara a caes*, bread and cheese, *ymcynyn*, butter of excellent quality, and some home-brewed *cwrw*, were speedily produced; and the appetizing effect of a long walk through the 'incense-breathing' air of the mountains added not a little to the zest of the repast. Our wants being satisfied, we produced a case of cigars, and handing one to the farmer, we were highly amused at his awkward attempts to smoke it."

The travellers seem to have been exceedingly well treated by the poor inmates—treatment not to be paid for by a cigar:—

"After heartily shaking hands with the farmer, and wishing him '*Nos da i chiwi*,' *Anglicè*, 'good night to you,' with many thanks for his kindness and hospitality, as we were passing out of the house, one of the sons came to us and made a demand of 'one shilling and a half,' in Welsh, '*un swilt a chwe cheiniog*,' in payment of the bill. The charge was moderate enough, but we felt hurt and surprised at the demand, so contrary to the time-honoured observance of Cambrian hospitality; however, we pocketed the affront without any observation. The name of this solitary habitation is *Blaen-Twrch-Uchaf*; it stands in one of the most naked, desolate situations we had ever seen. With the assistance of the farmer's son, we now made tolerable progress across a wild bog, which in winter must be almost impassable. It was nearly eight P.M., and the twilight was rapidly approaching. Our companion, a raw, ignorant lad, was shy and taciturn, partly arising, perhaps, from his entire ignorance of English, and all attempts to draw him into conversation were of course useless. Before our departure, we had foolishly paid his father in advance for his services, and the young rascal, aware of this, after proceeding for about two miles, suddenly left us in the lurch, pointing in 'dumb show' with his hand—something after

the fashion of the countryman and the fox—the direction we were to take. Although we shouted and hallooed to urge him to return, he was deaf to entreaty, and bounded away with the speed of a roebuck. We were now left in a pretty 'fix'; the more so, as the fog was rapidly increasing in density, and began to enfold us in its chilly embrace. There was now no time to be lost, every minute was of consequence, as the increasing gloom would soon prevent any trace of the route from being seen. The moon, we knew, would rise in an hour or two, and, at the worst, we must endure for a time exposure to the raw chilly fog, which increased in density every moment. Thanks, however, to the invigorating effects of the *cwrw*, we felt tolerably fresh, and pushed on at our best pace. After walking for nearly an hour, we at length perceived, to our great delight, the opening of what appeared a woody dingle or gorge; this we were certain must be the one we were in search of. Previously, we had certainly felt rather nervous at the prospect of a night's lodging on the wild hilly waste—a not very enviable position to be placed in. We now hastened on, and soon came to the head of the gorge, and got into a precipitous path leading down it, well clothed with coppice-wood. Presently we heard the rippling of water, at the bottom of the dingle, and we knew we were safe; soon afterwards, the distant barking of a dog assured us we were again in the vicinity of a human dwelling."

We recommend Mr. Cliffe's book as an excellent manual for travellers generally in the Principality, and especially for pedestrians and anglers.

The Autobiography of an Italian Rebel. By G. Ricciardi. From the Italian. (Bradbury & Evans.)

FROM his own account of himself, it would appear that M. Ricciardi is a very stagey sort of rebel. He had little to tell; and the chief interest of his work lies in the revelation which it affords of Italian character as developed under Austrian and priestly rule. At page 7 Signor Ricciardi writes, "I can declare I never uttered a lie from my earliest infancy, not excepting what are called white lies." At page 24, after repeating something which he had said to a peasant woman, he adds, "And here I told a lie." At page 154, referring to an incident of his maturer days, he says, "It was the first and only lie of my life, but it was just, and even a duty to lie." When a child, he informs us he was "a little devil incarnate," and when, in a season of public trouble, he was dressed as a girl and placed in a nunnery, he was so naughty that the gentle ladies were at a loss what to do with him. The narrative of his literary experiences, his travels, and his political escapades, with the results thereof, is sufficiently lively; but judging from M. Ricciardi's notes on England and the English, we should not be inclined to set him down as an authority. In March, 1833, he first saw London:—

"London, 8th March, 1833.
"I arrived this morning in one of the most beautiful parts of London, Hyde Park, and the first object that struck my eye was the statue of the Duke of Wellington, an exceedingly droll one, as the sculptor has been pleased to represent the hero of Waterloo entirely naked, in the character of Achilles. But the oddest part of the affair is this, in spite of the great and much-vaunted modesty of the fair sex in this country, where you must not talk of a pair of trousers to a lady, or even of a shirt, this monument was erected by a number of English ladies, as the inscription on the pedestal records:—'*To the Duke of Wellington, conqueror at Waterloo, his countrywomen have raised this statue.*' In compensation, perhaps, for having seen this statue of Wellington, I met in the evening my illustrious countryman, Gabriele Rossetti."

A foot-note, referring to the Duke of Wellington, runs thus:—"I have always nourished

a great antipathy to this personage." M. Ricciardi goes on to favour us with his plans for regenerating England, but speedily resumes his elegiac:—

"I have visited one of the greatest wonders of our times, the road made under the Thames, and called the Thames Tunnel. A work truly worthy of the Romans, that is to say, of the people who have left behind them the greatest traces in history. Yet wonder is soon mixed with a painful thought, the thought that such a wonderful work, and so many splendid things, should be met with in a country full of injustice and misery."

Again:—
"I have visited the *Times* office, and seen the steam-press, by which in one minute are printed sixty-eight sheets of the largest newspaper in the world. An Italian who was with me exclaimed, with great emphasis, '*Oh, why have we not a machine like this in Italy?*' To which I replied, '*Oh, why have we not rather all the liberty enjoyed in England?*' And, indeed, of what use would such a machine be to us, except to develop more fully the stupidity and falsehood of our official journals?"

But he had his consolation—that "of feeling pure and virtuous in the midst of corruption and wickedness." Moreover, he thought our prisons better than those of the Roman States and Naples. Also, he approved of the English girls:—

"I dined yesterday and spent the night at a cottage, that is to say, at one of the thousand country houses which surround London, and in which I should like so much to live, if the sun in this country were less niggardly of his beams, and if I might choose a wife from amongst these beautiful daughters of Albion. The family where I was a guest are exceedingly handsome and healthy; their whole appearance breathes an air of sweet and tranquil happiness, that at first raised my spirits, but afterwards made me sad by recalling all the bitterness of my present life."

A monument at Liverpool elicits from him that he thought Nelson was "execrable," and an "assassin." The Autobiography is throughout random in style and bitter in sentiment. The translation, the work of a lady's hand, we surmise, is prettily and faithfully done. In her next literary venture, we hope she will have better materials to work upon.

The Treason of Charles Lee, Major-General, Second in Command in the American Army of the Revolution. By George H. Moore. (New York, Scribner; London, Low & Co.)

AT a time when the revelations of the State Paper Office are daily making us more and more alive to the fact that our history has to be re-written in several of its most important parts, it is with no ordinary interest that we find the people of the United States in the same difficulty with ourselves. Such is indeed the case. Our American cousins have agreed to degrade one of their national heroes, to brand traitor on his forehead, and deliver him over to the obloquy of after-ages; the culprit, against whom the verdict of guilty has been delivered, being Major-General Charles Lee—after Washington and Lafayette, the brightest ornament of the revolutionary army. At the outbreak and throughout the principal part of the hostilities between the mother country and the colonies, few names were more frequently on the lips of English politicians than that of Charles Lee; but when he dropped from the eminence to which he had raised himself for a few brief years, he fell from the memory of men on this side the Atlantic. Recent discoveries, however, give a fresh interest to his character and career.

Born A.D. 1731, in England and of English parents, his father being Col. John Lee, of

Dernhall, co. Cheshire, and his mother being a daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, a baronet of the same county, Charles Lee was still a child when he became a soldier. After acquiring the first rudiments of a classical education at the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmunds, he was gazetted to an ensign's commission in his father's regiment (the 44th), when only eleven years of age. As a lieutenant of that regiment, he went out with Braddock's disastrous expedition, and was one of the few officers who escaped from the terrible defeat it encountered, unhurt in body and untarnished in reputation. Purchasing his company for nine hundred pounds, he remained in America, accompanied his regiment with the forces led by Amherst from Lake Ontario, and returned to England after the campaign of 1760, which saw the completion of the British conquest of Canada. Impetuous, overbearing, and quick-witted, the young officer "began very early to abuse his superiors, and was not very nice in the terms he made use of." With some ability, but a much more liberal stock of vanity and ambition, he claimed as his right rapid promotion; and, failing to obtain a recognition of his exorbitant claims, he solaced his wounded pride with showering sarcasms on those whom prudence would have had him conciliate. In 1761 he was promoted to a Majority in the 103rd regiment of foot; and in 1762, when the English auxiliary force was sent to assist Portugal in repelling the Spaniards, he accompanied Brigadier-General Burgoyne, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the King of Portugal. In this service he gained high and merited praise for the brilliant manner in which he surprised the Spanish camp at Villa Velha. Lord Loudoun described this achievement to the ministry as "a very gallant action," and Count de La Lippe the commander-in-chief, commending "the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Lee," observed—"so brilliant a stroke speaks for itself." Elated with these eulogies, Lee returned to England, expecting immediate advancement, but the powerful enemies whom he had provoked by his unscrupulous tongue, and not less unscrupulous pen, effectually prevented the fulfilment of his hopes. Restless and disappointed, smarting under wrongs both real and imagined, and railing at the ingratitude of his country, he offered to the King of Poland the sword he had already used in the service of the King of Portugal. The offer was accepted, and in the army of Poniatowski Stanislaus Augustus he became a Major-General; but the highest rank he ever attained in the British service was that of a Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay, and for that position (so far beneath his own opinion of his deserts) he had to wait till the May of 1772. Restless and embittered, regarding himself as the victim of ministerial oppression, and burning with resentment, he embraced the cause of the American colonists, and, quitting England for ever, sailed for New York.

As an advocate of popular opinions, he met in America with an enthusiastic reception, and in his progress through the colonies, by conversation, harangues, and pamphlets, he did his utmost to rouse the courage of the multitudes and inspire them with confidence. At this period he rendered valuable services to American independence, by stimulating the animosities of men furious with a sense of injury and insult, and by converting the vague and negative discontent of others into positive and organized opposition. The pompous servility of Dr. Myles Cooper's "Address to all Reasonable Americans" had not had time to depress and terrorize the Whigs to submission, when Lee's strictures upon its cowardly nonsense not only completely counteracted its pernicious

influence, but both taught the colonists to see their strength, and fired them with a noble resolve to suffer any fate rather than tamely submit to injustice.

On the outbreak of the war, Lee resigned his position of Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay in the British army, and accepted the third command of the rebel forces—Washington being Commander-in-Chief, and Ward being first Major-General. Of course Lee was dissatisfied with the place assigned him. A soldier by profession, he held the colonial captains in no high esteem; and his prestige in the country of his adoption was so great, that men of all classes turned their eyes on him as their leader. Had he been a native of America he would unquestionably have been nominated to the command of the army. As a prudent and safe man, pledged to fidelity by all the associations of family and interests of property, Washington was honoured with the first place; but even amongst the nearest and most cordial associates of that statesman there was a general mistrust of his military capacity. By many he was looked upon only as a nominal chief, acting under the guidance of the General who had served three European monarchs.

Self-sufficient and vain, boastful and at the same time earnest enough to persuade himself into a belief in his specious professions, a droll mixture of charlatan and hero, Lee saw the strength of his position, and was not slow to improve it by practising fearlessly upon the credulity of the simple planters. They held him to be one of the greatest captains of the age;—it was not his part to undeceive them. They were fascinated with the boldness and brilliance of his literary style;—he coolly assured them that he was Junius;—and it required a Junius controversy to convince them of the falsehood of so impudent an assertion. On the resignation of Ward, whom in his habitual tone of contempt he described as "a fat old gentleman, who had been a popular churchwarden, but had no acquaintance whatever with military affairs," Lee succeeded to the second command. A troublesome subordinate Washington found him. Holding himself at liberty to obey orders or not as he pleased, to scold Congress, and bully every one who came in collision with his imperious will, he caused the Commander-in-chief infinite trouble. He was in his most insolent and lawless mood when he experienced the cruel humiliation of being taken a prisoner-of-war in the December of 1776, by a patrol of thirty dragoons, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Harcourt, afterwards Earl Harcourt, F.M. His position was a perilous one. The Tories, both in England and America, urged that a terrible example should be made of an officer who, after wearing the King's uniform, had borne arms against his Government. His life, however, was preserved, and he was admitted to the rank of an ordinary prisoner-of-war, in consequence of Washington's significant menace, in a letter to General Howe:—"I think it necessary to add, that your conduct to prisoners will govern mine." But it was not till the 21st of April, 1778, that he was exchanged for Major-General Prescott. On the 20th of May he rejoined the army at Valley Forge and resumed his command. On the 28th of June was fought the battle of Monmouth Court House. Every one is familiar with the particulars of that engagement. Sent in command of the advanced corps, Lee beat a hasty retreat before an inferior force led by Sir Henry Clinton. In the inquiry that was subsequently instituted into his conduct, he asserted that he did not order the retreat; that it commenced from some mistake of orders or interference of

subordinates; and that he was powerless to do anything but concur in it and make it as orderly as possible. He also argued that, though an accident, it was a lucky one. Anyhow, he forgot at the time to send information of his retrograde movement to the main body on which he was retreating. All was in confusion; when Washington, spurring up at full gallop, by indignant glances rather than by words, upbraided the General for his misconduct,—by a quickly effected re-arrangement of his forces restored order, and after a long and stubborn battle gained a hard-won victory. By his gallant conduct on the field, subsequent to the retreat, Lee secured himself from any imputation of cowardice. How to account for his blunder was the one topic of the army. There were many who thought that he would fain have seen a general engagement, entered upon in opposition to his counsels, terminate in disaster. Others judged him more charitably. A court-martial finding him guilty of disobedience to orders, of making an unnecessary retreat, and of disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief, sentenced him to be disabled from holding any command in the army for twelve months. Directing a sarcasm at Washington, whom he regarded as a personal enemy, the degraded General retired to an estate he had purchased in Berkely County, Virginia,—*"to learn to hoe tobacco, which is the best school to form a consummate general. This is a discovery I have lately made."* A fresh outburst of intemperance completed his disgrace; and he was finally dismissed by Congress from the service of the States. Furious at his defeat, severed from the country of his birth, dishonoured in the land of his adoption, he ended his days after a brief illness in Philadelphia, in his fifty-second year, October 2, 1782—a little more than six months before the termination of the war. His death caused a deep sensation in America, and a violent reaction of feeling in his favour. His services alone were remembered; his errors were forgotten. He was interred with military honours; and from that time the biographers and historians of the United States have combined to speak of him with gratitude. With all parties his impetuous and ungovernable temper gained him credit for candour and sincerity. Washington Irving, balancing the virtues and failings of his character, says, "There was nothing crafty or mean in his character, nor do we think he ever engaged in the low intrigues of the cabal; but he was a disappointed man, and the gall of bitterness overflowed his generous qualities." In a similar spirit Jared Sparkes observes, "It should be said that he was wholly incapable of attempting any design by underhand means, plot, cabal, or intrigue, so often the resort of little minds and reckless ambition."

The startling revelation relating to this singularly *guileless* man, now for the first time published, is, that on March the 29th, 1777, whilst a prisoner-of-war, he sent in to Lord Howe and Sir William Howe a plan of operations that should effectually and permanently crush the Revolutionary army, and re-establish British supremacy in America. Of the particulars of this plan we need not speak, save to say, in the language of Mr. Moore, that "to the extent of his knowledge of the then circumstances of both armies, it was perfectly adapted for entire success." Our interest with it lies principally in its moral significance and in the insight which it gives us into the character of a remarkable actor in an important drama of the world's history, whom his contemporaries and their successors alike failed to understand. Of course, in looking for the motive which induced this false soldier and craven prisoner (trembling

for his life) to plan the ruin of that cause, on which he had staked fortune and reputation, it is impossible for any two men to arrive at different conclusions. Mr. Moore does not inform us through what channels he obtained possession of "the document—in Lee's own handwriting, unmistakable and real, and indorsed in the handwriting of Henry Strachey, the then Secretary to the Royal Commissioners." We trust that in his forthcoming 'Memoirs of the Life and Treason of Charles Lee,' based on Langworthy's Memoirs, he will be more communicative on this point. In England we are in the habit of asking very pertinent questions about historical manuscripts.

NEW NOVELS.

A Lady in her own Right. By Westland Marston. (Macmillan & Co.)—We do not recollect having before met the author of 'The Patrician's Daughter,' and 'Anne Blake,' in prose fiction. Should this be Mr. Marston's first essay, we cannot accept it as decisive of his position among novelists. Like many another master of his art, he begins (if beginning this be) timidly, and by the employment of materials already arranged by others. Who does not know the great lady with a secret, menaced by a mysterious stranger, whether she be called the showy mother in Miss Ferrier's 'Inheritance,' or *Lady Dedlock*, of *Chesney Wold*, or *Duchess Eleanor*?—Who does not know that such great lady often lights on a second secret, whereby, after much suspense, a way is made out of her agony under the first menaced disclosure? No one ever need be afraid, in a romance based on this invention, that Intrigue will triumph (*Lady Dedlock's* wretched flight and death, in 'Bleak House,' being the exception, which proves the rule). Many, from the moment when the tale begins, must, like children in the well-known game, cry "I burn!" Such preparation for and acquaintance with all that is about to happen, are only to be met in one way,—by such vigour of description and beauty of style as gave strength and freshness to the group of three familiar figures (another well-known combination) in Mr. Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter.' These are not yet wholly under the command of Mr. Marston, as a prose writer. In his dramas, a certain vagueness of language—a certain inexpertness in selecting the "words that burn"—have always, more or less, interfered with his setting forth of "thoughts that breathe" and feelings which excite corresponding emotions. It is by these spells that Richardson, Fielding, Scott, Mr. Dickens, print their fancies and creations on the memory. When they are wanting, language is always in peril of becoming *verbiage*—the thought to melt away into mist—the brain-creature to crumble into nothingness. It is observable, too, as a matter of Art, that where expressive power is incomplete (small it is not in Mr. Marston's case), a sense of the last faculty and finish being lacked is apt to drive the author into exaggerations of character and situation, with some unexplained idea of compensation. Here, to illustrate, as a new *dramatis persona*, we have a *menagerie* woman, a "Lion Queen," with an American rider, one Halwyn, for esquire;—and here, to untie the knot, the Lion Queen, and her squire aforesaid, and a base, blighted man of the world, are combined in a *Chapter Thirty*, which would shake our faith in Mr. Marston for ever and ever, were it our first encounter with him, and were we not assured as a truth in Art that, when possibilities cannot be grasped, improbabilities must be snatched at, by those who will have their moment of stage effect, at every—any—price. To talk of these things among the manufacturers, would be to appeal in an unknown tongue; but Mr. Marston is an artist, and the above speculations may contain a grain of suggestion, which may prompt self-examination, ere he write his next novel.

The Baddington Peerage: Who Won it, and who Wore it: a Story of the Best and Worst Society. By George Augustus Sala. 3 vols. (Skeet.)—In

the curious, half-cynical, half-melancholy Preface to this novel, Mr. Sala, as policemen say, "makes a statement" of how it came to be written, and its claims to be considered more as a fresh story than a reprint, seeing it bears little or no resemblance to the chapters which appeared under the same name in a weekly journal. As a fresh work, sent forth by the author and written advisedly, we deal with it. Everything that Mr. Sala writes is characterized by a robust, graphic power, and a faculty for description, differing from most people's power of description, in that the objects are presented in the very essence that makes them what they are. There is no mere surface-painting; Mr. Sala goes at once to the idea which makes and animates the facts. As a novel, however, 'The Baddington Peerage' is more like a monster Frankenstein than any work of art or nature. The story, which begins in a very striking manner, loses itself through digressions and tortuous windings innumerable, and is never, indeed, fairly told out; but then, the digressions and observations are all so good in their way, and the incidental sketches of life and character are so clever that no reader can wish them away; although a mild desire to get along with the tale, or rather to get fairly hold of it, may from time to time make itself felt in the bosom of an impatient reader. The story of 'The Baddington Peerage' is like nothing out of one of Eugène Sue's novels—such "noble captains," countesses, lords, and scoundrels were never "formed to meet by nature!" The author himself seems to forget his original intentions. One of the characters—that of the lost heir—is left a mere shadowy figure, scarcely even rubbed into the canvas; his career and catastrophe are alike huddled up and left in a most unsatisfactory state. A few strong marks, scored in at the end, are not sufficient to redeem the want of systematic and careful workmanship, or the vacillating intention with which all that concerns Frank Leslie is drawn. As to the Countess, she is *Porte St.-Martin* every inch of her. Bigamies and secret marriages seem the order of things in Mr. Sala's "world displayed." Tinotop, the villain and main staple of the piece, changes his character and nature altogether in the last volume;—he never was very like life, but he grows altogether wonderful as he goes on. Polyblanks, the grotesque Falstaff of villany, is well sustained and well conceived: he is a scoundrel—an evil man, whose every day and every act is evil—a debauched, drunken, unscrupulous, utterly wicked man; he is redeemed from the reader's hatred by an obstreperous joviality, a wit and humour which, if it does not heal the wounds inflicted on the reader's moral sensibility, at least keeps them from feeling painful. Polyblanks is utterly and entirely bad, but he is so overflowing with life and strength, both of will and deed, that there is no despising him, not even of heartily detesting him. One has hated many good people worse in one's time. The best and most powerful scene in the book is, without doubt, that where the poor drunken outcast breaks in on the marriage festivities with intent to howl forth her secret, and breaks down in drunken incoherence. The sudden change which imminent danger of discovery works on Gervase Falcon, the man of respectability—the sweeping away of all the decorous fences and social landmarks of his life, leaving nothing except the wild beast at bay, overtaken by the fate which he had so long baffled, is very true and very powerful. The grotesque sketches of the pomps and vanities of the world, seen with disenchanted and irreverent eyes, are droll enough; though occasionally the drollery degenerates into cynicism. With all its faults of omission and commission, 'The Baddington Peerage' shows what Mr. Sala could do "an if he would." With all his talent and unquestionable power, Mr. Sala lacks what jockeys call "stay." He does not hold out under the necessity of a continuous effort, but is fitful, broken, and wayward. 'The Baddington Peerage' adds one more to the heap of "things incomplete and purposes betrayed," which are the saddest of all the wrecks which lie so thick upon the shores of life and time.

Steyne's Grief. By the Author of 'Losing, Seeking, and Finding.' (Tweddle.)—'Steyne's Grief' is too melodramatic, and ambitious, and incoherent, to be a good story, though there is a

good deal of cleverness in some parts of it. The progress of drunkenness is not simply told, and the likeness to life is, therefore, much marred. The romantic element is vague, and is not well worked out. The fate of Rose reminds the reader more of some old novel of Eugène Sue's than a story of English life. It is not a satisfactory book, and the author is quite capable of doing much better.

The Story of a Lost Life. By William Platt. 3 vols. (Newby.)—This 'Story of a Lost Life' is by the author of 'Betty Westminster,' a novel which had a good deal of merit. 'The Story of a Lost Life' is not a very vigorous story, but the aim and design are good. Many parts of it are well written, but the story is straggling and not well put together. There is good sense inculcated in the showing how "disappointment," though, according to the immortal Lindley Murray, it "sinks the heart of man," is nevertheless the greatest blessing that can sometimes befall him, and that "to be crossed" is only another reading of "to be blessed." This doctrine, the "precious jewel" in the "toad's head," requires and deserves to be well set.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Cottages of the Alps; or, Life and Manners in Switzerland. By a Lady. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)—As matters of European interest stand, only a book on that loveliest of islands, Sicily, could be more timely at this moment than a book on Switzerland. This book was opened with avidity; but we had hardly proceeded many pages when, like the *Vicar of Wakefield* in the jail, when Ephraim Jenkinson began to talk of "Sanctionation, Manetho, and Berosus," we were tempted to cry, "Hold! I have heard this learning before." Here she is again—the author of 'Peasant Life in Germany,' the Transatlantic lady, whose capers throughout that country seemed to us so dull and so droll in 1859,—with her wallet full of the same conceit that amused us fifteen months ago, the same pomposity, the same perpetual reference to class distinctions, which is the most vulgar of vulgarities—the same absolute "We"—the same perpetual grumble about petty miseries, and extortions and expenses, which your wrangling tourist will do best to provide against by staying at home.—This lady preludes her new volumes by a Dedication "to Madame Dora d'Istria," an Eastern Princess "of the ancient and noble family of Ghika," Macedonian by birth, and "from which the *Hopodars* have been mainly elected."—The Preface to her strange Swiss book is a biographical eulogy of Madame Dora d'Istria; and although the connexion of such preamble with 'The Cottages of the Alps' be only a thread of self-illustrating vanity, spun by the Republican friend of an Eastern Princess, the dedicatory pages are curious, and perhaps the best worth reading in the book. After Mr. Ruskin's eloquent and highly-wrought descriptions of Alpine scenery, it is not easy for any new painter with the pen to produce an effect. Further: whether our Lady scrambles about among the watchmakers of Geneva, or the dairymen in the chalets, or the boat-folk of the lakes, there is little or nothing that is new exhibited by her. The desperate self-occupation of one "with a mission," clings to her skirts, hampering her steps wherever she goes. The traditions which she has picked up are of the oldest. She adds no redeeming brightness, no mitigating demi-tints to the portraiture generally accepted of the Swiss character, as something tough, enterprising, capable of endurance; not without the drawback of a mercenary spirit, and curiously devoid of grace,—the majesty and beauty of its nature-cradle being taken into account. What her book may tell to America, who shall divine? For England, it will be hardly *hall-marked* as true metal by any member of the Alpine Club, or by any more miscellaneous reader familiar with the writings of Ebel, Agassiz, Latrobe, or by even the still slighter British sight-seer, to whose door, as it were, a glimpse of Chamouni and Mont Blanc was brought by Mr. Albert Smith.

A Handful of Letters; or, Stray Thoughts and Fancies, in Prose and Rhyme. By William Ormond, Letter-Carrier, Bristol. (Barrett.)—"A favour and a prettiness" are in this book, distinct

from its literary merits. It is dedicated to Mr. Edward Capern, the Bideford Postman, whose rural verses have given him a certain reputation among our village writers. There is not much expressive power put forth in this 'Handful of Letters'; the fancies in the verse may, perhaps, not be of the newest; but the paternity of the tiny book gives it a special grace. Mr. Ormond (to judge from his date) has not the chances which Mr. Capern has. Even to one engaged in the hurrying calling of a postman, the lanes of Devonshire, and its soft, yet not tame, rock scenery may bring inspiration; but what is there in Bristol streets to stir fancy or feeling, save a glimpse of the glorious Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, or a recollection of

The sleepless soul that perished in its pride?

The Postman of Bristol has had time, betwixt knock and knock, to think and to feel—and to get his musings ready to be put on paper in the weary evening, after the wet day, at home, when, let the body be ever so tired, the mind began to awaken and keep holiday. Such suggestions as the above should make some look kindly at this little book, overlook its defects, and remember its author at Christmas-time.

Practical Hints on Photography: its Chemistry and its Manipulations. By J. B. Hockin. (Hockin.)—It is evident that there must be a demand for "Manuals," "Hints," and the like books on Photography, or they would not be published so plentifully. These works are singularly like each other; they clearly have a common parentage, and that is sufficiently indicated by the lists of the prices of photographic material which are usually to be found, like ladies' postscripts, at the end. The present work is no worse, and certainly no better, than its brethren. It treats of lenses, and chemicals, and manipulations. By means of the "Practical Hints," and with the essential lenses and chemicals, the manipulatory details may soon be mastered by any painstaking amateur. The ability of the author to deal with the subject scientifically may be judged of by the first two lines of his book: "The derivation of the word Photography having been so frequently more or less successfully discussed," &c. We feel assured that none of our readers ever suspected that there had been any discussion on the derivation of the word.

Lectures, Elementary and Familiar, on English Law. By James Francillon, Esq., County Court Judge. (Butterworth.)—These Lectures were prepared, as we are told in the Preface, for the use of the junior law-student. We can safely recommend them to the perusal of others in the same position. They are prepared with considerable care and ability; and the language is so clear and simple, that, but for the evidence which is offered by the substance of the work, we should have doubted whether the writer could be a lawyer. The subject is, moreover, rendered interesting, so far as this is possible. As an instance of this, we may mention that the law of inheritance is illustrated by tracing the devolutions of the English crown in a manner which cannot but prove attractive even to the general reader.

Travel Pictures; or, Scenes and Adventures in Foreign Lands. By B. E. (Nelson & Sons.)—A very easy book to compile, and, for the young, a pleasant book to read; but how is it that the most interesting writers of travel are seldom or never consulted by the epitome-makers?

The History of Peter the Great. By Jacob Abbott. (Low & Co.)—It may be that some occult reason exists why gentlemen—American or otherwise—should write books which are not wanted, and offer bad wares when there are better in the market; but we cannot see why Mr. Jacob Abbott should fudge up a biography of this kind, call it "History," and allow it to be so egregiously disfigured by his "artists," including one extraordinary colourman, who has emptied a spoonful of red, yellow, blue, green, dragon's-blood and chalk over the title-page.

The Decline of Quakerism: an Inquiry into the Causes which have led to the present Moral and Numerical Weakness of the Society of Friends. (Bennett.)—The author of this volume was one of those who contended for the prizes offered for

"the best essays on the causes which have led to the decline, in numbers and influence, of the Society of Friends in Great Britain." He was unsuccessful, but was complimented by the adjudicators, as having written "one of the ablest," next to those by which the prizes were obtained. This and other circumstances have induced him to publish the treatise independently.

Rose André, and other Tales, &c.—[*Rose André, &c.*]—By Emile Renaut. (Paris and London, Hachette & Co.)—Warrantable French tales are excellent things—rare, too, as times go, when single, double, and triple iniquities are compounded with some fourth ingenious invention, which has escaped earlier professors of morbid anatomy. "Warrantable," however, need not mean weak; M. Serret's 'Elisa Meraut' (merely a collection of letters on love-matters, written by three boarding-school heroines) being a case in point. M. Renaut's 'Rose André' is weak, though thoroughly well intentioned. The gentlest reader, who delights in *panada* literature, will hardly get through without a yawn; while those who are used to higher-spiced food will not endure it to three pages' length.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. I., Part III. (Calcutta; London, Williams & Norgate.)—*Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India and Director of the Geological Museum.* (Calcutta.)—We have noticed in due course some of the previous Parts of this Survey, and now announce the Third Part, which completes the First Volume. The Preface, and the separate Annual Report, consisting of eight pages, are both explanatory and apologetic,—the latter because apparently so little has been done, while, considering the means at command and the difficulties in the way, in reality much has been effected, and the way prepared for much more. We gather from the whole that the total area now geologically mapped is more than 26,000 square miles; but if some previous geological maps be counted in, then the total area mapped is 38,000 square miles. Of the districts the survey of which is now first published the area is more than 14,000 square miles (exclusive of the part of Talcheer included). This extends along the right bank of the Hooghly and the east shore of the Bay of Bengal, from Burdwan, in north latitude 23° 13', to Gaujam, in latitude 19° 22'. The northern boundary of this area is the River Damoodah, and its southern extremity the Chilka Lake; and the following classes of rocks are found within it:—1. Hypogene and Metamorphic rocks, various forms of gneiss and quartzites, with intrusive igneous rocks; 2. Sandstones; 3. Laterite; 4. Older alluvium, and alluviums of the deltas of rivers; 5. Blown sands. All the hills of the district are, with one exception, composed of metamorphic rocks with associated igneous rocks. Of course such a geological area will be barren of interest to all who are not specially interested in the locality. The present Part contains a good paper 'On Laterite,' a term which has been vaguely applied to many kinds of rocks, all agreeing in their ferruginous characters, but varying considerably in coherence and in composition. Its etymology indicates its appearance and the appropriateness of the term.—Some interesting fossils and plates of the same redeem this Part from general dullness. These fossils are the fish teeth named *Ceratodus*, a genus established by Agassiz. One collector has obtained nearly 200 varieties of these. We have ourselves broken out of the thin "bone-bed" occurring at Aust Passage and Westbury-on-Severn, in our own country, and now have before us specimens of *Ceratodus*, very closely corresponding with some figured in these Indian illustrations. It would be highly interesting to compare the character and geological position of the beds containing these curious teeth at home and in India. The Indian Geological Survey staff has suffered severely. In twelve months three assistants have been lost, one of long-tryed experience and skill, and another of high promise. One was struck down by sun-stroke, another carried off by cholera, and the third (Mr. W. K. Loftus) arrived in England only to find a tomb. All losses and difficulties being fully estimated, the Superinten-

dent has done much and done well. Besides the Survey, large additions have been made to the series of Indian Fossils. The Museum already contains nearly 7,000 specimens of fossils, and 1,550 specimens of simple minerals, &c.,—amounting in all to about 11,000 specimens. We shall be glad in time to hear that, as in the case of our National Museum, its treasures are too narrow for its space, and its fossils too many for its founders.

A Story about Riflemen and Rifles. By Neyland Thornton. (Whittaker & Co.)—This is the old and ever-thrilling history of Andrew Hofer and his companions. This old story, read by the light of recent events, brings with it a sorrowful commentary on the mutability of human things. The passionate, loving loyalty of the Tyrolese has been quenched by royal stupidity; the sons of the very men who dared everything and risked everything to remain the subjects of Austria, have been driven to discontent and threats by the torment, official regulations, and vulgar revenue duties, and systematic disregard of their rights. Men the most generous are those who the most bitterly resent the slightest encroachment on their personal individuality or their just rights. This is the moral with which Time has indorsed the story of Hofer and the Tyrol. The story falls well at the present moment, not only as showing all that a brave people can do when roused for love of their country, but also as proving that no enthusiasm or generosity can hold out against injustice. Justice is the only basis which never shifts, and which proves itself true and unchanging to the last.

The Diary of a Poor Young Gentlewoman. Translated from the German. By M. Anna Childs. (Tribner & Co.)—This is a very mild, soft, gentle story, full of a piety which, if somewhat sentimental, is genuine. At first a reader would find its simplicity too infantine; but after a while the still life becomes pleasant, and the poor young gentlewoman is at last dismissed with kindly feelings and good wishes. The translation is nicely done.

My First Journal: a Book for the Young. By Georgiana M. Craik. (Macmillan & Co.)—This 'First Journal' is by no means "a book for the young," such as we should wish any young people of our own to take in hand. It is rather a book such as a grown-up silly young lady might indite by way of a make-believe journal. The story is not even amusing; and the chief speaker, the writer of the journal, is a very unpleasant, self-conscious, disagreeable little girl. Miss Craik has not the fairy gift of writing stories for children.

Religious publications include *Christ in Life: Life in Christ*, by the Rev. J. C. M. Bellow (Chapman & Hall);—*Sacred Musings on Manifestations of God to the Soul of Man*, by Mary Anne Schimelpenninck; with Preface by the Rev. Dr. Boyle (Longman);—*The Year of the Church: a Course of Sermons*, by the late Rev. R. W. Huntley; with a short Memoir, by the Editor, the Rev. Sir G. Prevost (Parker);—*Practical Religion contrasted with Theological Theories: Discourses*, by P. W. Perfit (Manwaring);—*Thoughts in aid of Faith*, by Sara S. Hennell (Manwaring);—*The Consummation*, by Captain T. Hatton (Allen);—*Second Series of the Rev. J. G. Cowan's Plain Sermons* (Skeffington);—*Six Lectures on the Events of Holy Week*, by W. Maturin (Parker);—*Volume II. of The Works of the Rev. John Angell James* (Hamilton);—*An Estimate of the Antecedent Probability of the Christian Religion*, by the Rev. Dr. Willis (Hodges, Smith & Co.);—*The Hope of Israel; or, the Testimony of Scripture to the National Restoration and Conversion of the Jews* (Hodges, Smith & Co.);—*A Compendium of Biblical Criticism on the Canonical Books of the Holy Scriptures*, by F. Sargent (Longman);—*The Bishop of London to the Laity of the Diocese: Claims of the London Diocesan Church Building Society*;—"The Kingdom Come;" or, *the Christian's Prayer of Penitence and Faith*, by W. Hewson (Simpkin);—*The Whole Doctrine of Calvin about the Sabbath and the Lord's Day*, by R. Cox (Simpkin);—*The Mysterious Stranger; or, Dialogues on Doctrine*, by the Rev. J. Oxlee (Masters);—*The Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Moslems, in connexion with the Church of England: its First Appeal on Behalf of the 180 Millions of*

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MUSICAL PITCH.

The Committee appointed a year ago by the Society of Arts will make the following Report to a meeting of the Society of Arts on Tuesday next.

The General Meeting of musicians, amateurs, and others interested in Music, called together by the Society of Arts to consider the present state of Musical Pitch in England, found, after a little inquiry, that their attention would have to be directed to three principal points—1. Whether a uniform musical pitch was desirable. 2. Whether a uniform musical pitch was possible. 3. Supposing a uniform pitch to be desirable and possible, what that pitch should be.

1. With the first of these considerations the General Meeting was not long occupied, all testimony going to prove the frequent inconvenience to which musical performers, vocal and instrumental, musical instrument makers, musical directors, and even instructed hearers, were alike put by variations in the pitch, whether of individual instruments or of entire orchestras. The Meeting came early to a unanimous resolution that a uniform pitch was desirable.

2. The second question, "Whether a uniform pitch was possible?" was not found to admit of so ready an answer as the first. That a uniform pitch is never for any length of time maintained is well known to all practical musicians. The effects of temperature on musical instruments are so great and so rapid, that a difference in pitch of at least a quarter of a tone has often been remarked between

the beginning and the end of the same concert; and instruments not required at the beginning of a performance are frequently tuned to a higher pitch, in order to meet this anticipated elevation. In theatres, instruments to be used on the stage are systematically tuned sharper than those to be used in the orchestra, to compensate for the difference of temperature before and behind the scenes. Still, though the maintenance of a certain pitch may be difficult, or even impossible, the definition of it is not. A point of departure, if nothing more, would be in the highest degree convenient to musicians.

No great practical inconvenience has ever been found to result from any change of pitch possible during a single performance. It is against the gradual elevation, consequent on the absence of any recognized standard, that musical practice requires a security. Physical science is, happily, enabled to afford this, and to bring to the aid of musical art more than one process by which such a standard may be adjusted. Musical pitch is not a matter of mere comparison. A sound is not merely acute or grave, in relation to another; its pitch is capable of exact measurement, and that measurement once recorded, it may be reproduced at any distance of time, without reference to any other sound whatever. In short, the number of vibrations per second due to a given sound can be ascertained with the same certainty as the number of square yards on a given estate, or the number of tons burthen of a given merchantman. Several methods of counting vibrations have been adopted by men of science at different periods, by one or other of which the pitch of certain notes (generally either C or A) in this or that musical establishment has been recorded; so that a body of evidence exists, in addition to, and independent of, that of tuning-forks, bells, and other instruments least susceptible of change, by which the variations of pitch, at different times and in many different places, may be ascertained with certainty. Under these circumstances the Meeting came to a resolution, that a uniform pitch was not only desirable but possible. It remained for them to consider "what that pitch should be."

3. On this question such very wide difference of opinion was expressed, and, indeed, such very conflicting evidence was adduced, that the Meeting, as a prelude to further operations, thought it advisable to devolve on a Committee the task of ascertaining the grounds of these opinions, and of investigating this evidence.

Several meetings of the Committee have been held, in the course of which much valuable information has been collected, and many valuable opinions have been weighed. The Committee are now in a condition to report.

Their inquiries and considerations have been brought to bear on the following points:—1. The pitch, or varieties of pitch, obtaining at foregoing periods of musical history. 2. The pitch, or varieties of pitch, obtaining in the most eminent and important English orchestras at this time. 3. Pitch, in its relations (1st) to voices, (2nd) to artificial instruments. 4. The difficulties likely to impede a change of the existing pitch, were any change thought desirable. 5. What pitch it is advisable to recommend for general adoption.

1. With regard to the pitch in the early days of modern music, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some uncertainty prevails; indeed, not only would it seem to have been liable to all those temporary and slight variations inevitable perhaps at any time, but the evidence of musical composition would suggest the simultaneous existence of more than one pitch, and that of these the "church pitch" was, contrary to more recent experience, the highest. Of the pitch, or rather of a pitch common in orchestras, in the first half of the last century, evidence is somewhat more reliable. Several tuning-forks of the authenticity of which there is no reason to doubt, exist, and many musical instruments have been preserved which would go to prove that the opera pitch in England at the time of Handel (1720-59), was about a tone lower than that at present in vogue. No scientific record of this fact has come before the Committee, but the presumptive evidence in its favour is strong. On the state of the pitch during the first half of the

present century, a body of evidence exists which is absolutely irrefragable. Whether during the second half of the last century the pitch rose gradually, or whether a sudden deviation took place on the introduction to this country of the first great works of the modern symphonic school (c. 1790), is uncertain, and perhaps unimportant. But it has been ascertained, that from the year 1813 to the year 1841 or 1842, a tuning-fork, of which numerous duplicates have been preserved, was authorized by the directors of the Philharmonic Society, the pitch of which is about a semitone higher than that of the tuning-fork said to be Handel's, and about a semitone lower than the pitch now obtaining in that same Philharmonic Society. This Philharmonic fork of 1813-42, gives 433 vibrations per second for the note A, equal to 518½ for the note C.

2. Various observations (made principally during the last season at the Italian Opera, at the Philharmonic, and other orchestral Concerts) have established the fact that, at the present time the pitch has reached an average of 455 vibrations per second for A, equal to 546 for C. So that the C and A of 1859 are identical with the D flat and B flat of 1840, the pitch having risen, in less than twenty years, a semitone. This extraordinary result has been brought about by a variety of causes. The advent of certain foreign vocalists, gifted with voices of exceptionally high register, may have been one; an opinion entertained by many instrumental performers, that increased "brilliance" of timbre is attained by increased elevation of pitch, may have been another; but, perhaps, the present high pitch is due less to these and like causes than to the simple fact that it is always possible to raise, and often impossible to lower, the pitch of an instrument, and, therefore, that, if one important instrument (e.g. oboe or clarinet) in an orchestra is found to be higher than all the other instruments, accordance is rarely obtained by lowering it, but almost always by raising them. With an exciting cause like this always in operation, and no authoritative standard to which reference could from time to time be made, the wonder is that the pitch has not risen more, rather than that it has risen so much. Nor is it unreasonable to anticipate still further elevation, unless some such standard can be agreed upon by reference to which this upward tendency may be kept in check.

3. Before entering on the consideration of "pitch in its relations to voices and artificial instruments," the sub-committee thought it advisable to try and agree upon some principle by which they might be governed in their choice of a particular pitch, supposing any discrepancy in the interests of vocal and instrumental music to appear. Nothing is more certain than that while artificial instruments admit of, and receive, continual modification and improvement, the powers of the human voice have now been thoroughly ascertained. There is not the slightest evidence to justify the belief that the average soprano of our own times differs, or that the average tenor of the twentieth century will differ from the average soprano or tenor of the eighteenth century. While, therefore, among other qualities, the pitch of artificial instruments admits of alteration to almost any extent, for the simple reason that the instruments themselves admit of alteration to almost any extent, the pitch of the voice, like the voice itself, admits of no alteration, but at the will and by the hands of Him who made it. If voices and instruments are to remain—as to the delight of all human kind they have remained so long—alike, their pitch must be identical; and if any pitch is possible to instruments, and only one pitch possible to, or rather fit for, voices, the pitch of instruments must be that of voices. At one of their first meetings the Committee passed unanimously the following resolution:—"That, as the basis of any recommendation of a definite pitch, the capabilities and convenience of the human voice in singing the compositions of the great vocal writers should be the first consideration." Some impediments stand in the way of ascertaining directly the effects of the present high pitch on the quality and probable duration of the voice. A remonstrance in respect of it on the part of a singer might be too readily interpreted into a confession of weakness; and a premature decay of physical

power might be imputed to an artist who remonstrated against the gratuitous exertion which an extravagantly high pitch obliges him to undergo. Such evidence, however, as the Committee has been able to collect directly is, without exception, to the effect that the present pitch taxes unfairly, if it does not seriously impair the powers of the most gifted and skilful artists; while the evidence of several directors of choral societies goes to prove that, not only is the quality of sound produced by large bodies of voices seriously depreciated by the present high pitch, but that false intonation is an increasingly frequent result of it. Certain it is that entire movements are now frequently transposed, because it is found impossible, by artists whose powers are acknowledged to be in their zenith, to execute them as they were written, at the present pitch; and choral practices are not unfrequently made in keys lower than those in which the music so practised will have to be performed. The depreciation in effect and inconvenience caused by transposition in these cases require no comment. The inquiries of the Committee as to the effect of the present high pitch on musical instruments have had reference to organs, pianofortes, the stringed instruments, which form the basis of the orchestra, and the wind instruments of wood and of brass. No strong opinion appears to prevail among organ-builders, or pianoforte-makers, in respect to the advantages of any particular pitch. They are, without exception, desirous that some uniform pitch should be established, but it has not been asserted that an organ or a pianoforte gains or loses by a higher or lower pitch.

With respect to stringed instruments, the Committee have ascertained that there is a decided feeling, especially among violinists, in favour of a high pitch, as contributing to increased "brilliance" in the *timbre* of their instruments. This feeling, expressed as it has been by artists of great experience and acknowledged skill and taste, is entitled to much respect and grave consideration. On the other hand, however, it is contended that elevation of the pitch of a violin or cognate instrument, is necessarily attained either by the use of thinner strings, or by tension so increased as to necessitate, sooner or later, the strengthening of the instrument, by processes which of necessity decrease its volume and, as it would seem, its power and richness in like proportion. The Committee have not found many advocates for high pitch among performers on, or makers of, wind instruments. To some of the former a lower pitch than the present would be acceptable. The higher notes of the trumpet and horn have become, as the pitch has risen, more and more difficult of access; the rise, however, seems to have been easily met by the other wind instruments, whether of wood or brass. It has not been contended that any advantage in the power or quality of wind instruments results from high pitch; on the contrary, a strong opinion has been expressed by an eminent manufacturer that wind instruments would be greatly improved in these respects were their pitch lowered a semitone.

4. On the practical difficulties attending any change of pitch, the Committee find opinions unanimous. The violins, violas, violoncellos, and double-basses, now in use in orchestras, though many of them old instruments, have gradually been habituated, so to speak, to the present pitch, and would, it is said, suffer greatly from, and require alteration to meet, any considerable change. The wooden wind instruments (flutes, oboes, clarionets, and bassoons) are mostly new, and have in every case replaced others of which the ventages were adjusted with a view to a lower pitch. Similar inconvenience would occur in respect to the keyed brass instruments; but the other brass instruments would find a change easy.

5. What pitch is it advisable to recommend for general adoption? It has been customary, in treating of acoustical science, to assume, as the simplest possible point of departure, the existence of a note corresponding to one vibration per second; the various octaves of which will be represented by 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, &c., vibrations, being a series of powers of the number two. This *theoretical* note

is found to agree so nearly with the musician's idea of the note C (the simplest fundamental note in a *practical* point of view), that writers on acoustics, it is believed without exception, have agreed to consider them as identical, and have thus established what may be called a *theoretical pitch*, or definition of the note C. Thus, the C produced by a 32 ft. organ-pipe is assumed to be the result of 16 double vibrations (or 32 single ones) per second. The octave above, or the lowest C of a grand pianoforte, of 32 double vibrations; the lowest C of a violoncello, of 64; tenor C, of 128; middle C of the pianoforte, of 256; and the C on the treble staff, of 512 double vibrations per second.

The divisions of a musical string, necessary to produce a major scale, are as follows:—

C D E F G A B C
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

The number of vibrations due to each sound (being in inverse ratio to the divisions of the string) at the pitch alluded to, will therefore be as follows:

C D E F G A B C
256, 288, 320, 341, 384, 426, 480, 512.

In the year 1842, at the suggestion of a member of the Committee, a tuning-fork, regulated to the above pitch by means of an instrument called the *sirène*, was made and published. Duplicates of this tuning-fork have been circulated to a very large extent; it has served, for years past, as the standard for many choral societies, and been adopted by pianoforte-tuners for instruments not intended for public performance; several large and important organs also have been adjusted to it. It is certain, however, that the simplicity of the figures which by the octaves to C, and the scale, are represented at this pitch, would be a very insufficient recommendation of the pitch itself to musicians, were its adoption found to be practically injurious to musical effect. That this has not been found to be the case two very remarkable facts will serve to show.

1st. The Commission recently appointed to report on the pitch in France, who appear to have been governed by considerations of a purely practical kind (their report ignoring mathematic convenience entirely), have decided on a pitch, certainly not identical with the pitch of 512 vibrations, but differing from it only to the extent of ten vibrations per second. The following are the numbers of vibrations of each note of the scale of C, according to the French normal diapason:—

C D E F G A B C
261 298 326 348 391 435 489 522.

It is needless to say that the difference between this (French) pitch and that of C 512 is practically not greater than that frequently produced on the same instrument by a few minutes' change of temperature.

2nd. On testing the A tuning-forks, said, on irrefragable evidence, to represent the Philharmonic pitch of 1812-42, they are found to be the result of 433 vibrations per second = C at 518; still nearer than the French to the pitch of C 512. This result again is strongly in favour of the latter pitch; seeing that, like the French, the Philharmonic pitch was avowedly decided upon without reference to any mathematic or scientific test whatever. A few eminent practical musicians consulted together, and came to agreement among themselves that a certain pitch was a convenient mean, neither too high for voices nor too low for instruments, and for thirty years their decision was never impugned. The authority, therefore, of practice as of theory—of art as of science—belongs alike to the pitch of C 512; seeing that a pitch closely approximate has been adopted at different periods by many different persons having no concert or communication with one another, and having been led to its adoption by very unlike processes and objects. On grounds of abstract propriety, therefore, the sub-committee would willingly have recommended the pitch of C 512 for general adoption. They are, however, withheld from doing so by certain practical considerations, which it is impossible for them to ignore. These, to which some allusion has been made already, it now becomes necessary to enter upon more fully.

It is certain that a change from the present pitch of C 546 to C 512—a change of about a semitone

—could not be made without great inconvenience and pecuniary loss to the body with whom the adjustment of the pitch practically rests—our orchestral performers. Such a change, too, would fall heavily on musical instrument makers, probably to the extent in many cases of rendering the greater portion of their existing stock valueless. This objection, it is thought by some even of those who are most anxious for a great depression of the present pitch, would be fatal to any proposition which did not in some way meet it. Information has reached the sub-committee that considerable difficulties are found in enforcing the new musical diapason in France, and that authority such as would never be sought for or obtained in this country has found a powerful antagonism in "the inexorable logic of facts." Why, it has been asked, should we not profit by this experience, and abandoning the chase after that which others, with more advantages than ourselves, have as yet found unattainable, turn our attention to that which would seem to be within our reach. For, it is believed, though so great a change of pitch as that involved in the descent from C 546 to C 512 would experience an amount of opposition which there is no means of overcoming, a change smaller in amount, while it would afford considerable relief to the vocal performer, would not be unacceptable to the instrumental, since it could be carried into effect without appreciable injury to, certainly without the destruction of, his instrument.

It is well known, that neither by the committee called together by the Society of Arts, nor by the Commission appointed by the French Government, has the attempt to deal with the now intolerable evil of an extravagantly high pitch, been made for the first time. Among other attempts, that of a Congress of Musicians at Stuttgart, in 1834, has attracted the most attention. This body recommended a pitch of 528 for C, = 440 for A, basing their calculation on a 32 ft. organ-pipe, giving 33 vibrations per second instead of 32. The following would be the scale at this pitch—the only one yet proposed which gives all the sounds in whole numbers:—

C D E F G A B C
264 297 330 352 396 440 495 528.

This pitch, of which the C is 16 vibrations per second higher than that of C 512, and 18 vibrations lower than the C at the present pitch (of 546), is as near as possible half-way between the two latter, and, therefore, a quarter of a tone above the one, and a quarter of a tone below the other. To lower the stringed instruments to this pitch would obviously be attended with little difficulty. Depression to the extent of a quarter of a tone is said to be easy with the brass instruments and possible with the wooden wind instruments—the flutes, oboes, clarionets, and bassoons—now in use. Few organs exist of higher pitch than the Stuttgart, and the raising of those which have been tuned to C 512 would not be attended with serious difficulty. The Stuttgart pitch, then, if not the very best that could be conceived, may be regarded as the one which, with many recommendations, would have the best chance of attaining the general assent of contemporary musicians. Though higher than the pitch of 512, the Philharmonic pitch, or the diapason normal, the Stuttgart pitch is but a few vibrations higher than the last two of these,—one of which experience has proved to be a good pitch for instrumental music. It is a quarter of a tone below the present pitch, by general consent voted intolerably high. Its adoption would involve little, if any, inconvenience, or pecuniary loss to instrumental performers or makers of musical instruments. It would, therefore be likely to meet the support of the majority of those interested in the question of pitch.

The Committee, in bringing their inquiries and discussions to a close, cannot but express an earnest hope that whatever recommendation of a pitch may be adopted by a General Meeting, it will be received by professors and amateurs of music in a spirit worthy of an attempt to deal with a question in which every musician must have a strong interest, and with that respect which must ever be due to a conclusion not arrived at without much patient labour and very serious consideration.

List of the several pitches referred to in the foregoing report:—

Handel's Tuning Fork (c. 1740)	A at 416 —	C at 499
Theoretical Pitch	A at 420	C at 512
Philharmonic Society (1813-43)	A at 438 —	C at 512
Diapason Normal (1859)	A at 435 —	C at 522
Stuttgart Congress (1834)	A at 440 —	C at 528
Italian Opera, London (1850)	A at 455 —	C at 546

P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

ANCIENT STANDARD OF THE BRITISH INCH.

Leonard Place, Kensington, May 29.

Sir John Herschel remarks, in the *Athenæum* of April 28th, that the British inch puts us in easy possession of "a modular system, which might be decimalized, and which, abstractedly considered, is more scientific in its origin, and, numerically, very far more accurate than the metrical system of our French neighbours."

I rejoice at this communication. It has saved our country from the introduction of the French metre, and from the admission of its superiority to our own measures, which, there is reason to believe, have been preserved, without any deviation from the standard, for about four thousand years.

The British inch had its origin, as I contend, in the measurement of the earth made by the founders of the Great Pyramid. They determined, with great exactness, the proportion which the diameter of a circle bears to its circumference, and having ascertained the measure of the circumference of the earth, supposing it to be a perfect sphere, they divided the diameter into 500,000,000 of units, which we call inches. This appears to have been the origin of our inch. The polar diameter of the earth, according to Mr. Airy's calculation, is equal to 500,491,440 of these inches, which measure so little exceeds the mean diameter of the earth, according to the ancients, as to require the addition of only one-thousandth part, to render it, with all but mathematical precision, the 500-millionth part of the earth's axis of rotation.

Sir John Herschel says, that his attention was drawn in the first instance to this *rapprochement* by my statement, that the diameter of the earth, in the latitude of the Pyramid, is 500,000,000 of English inches; "which it is not;" and he adds, "It is singular that the reduction of Mr. Airy's polar axis from feet to inches, in p. 87, which is rightly performed, does not appear to have suggested the least misgiving as to the correctness of the statement." It appears to me that Sir John has misapprehended my meaning. My reference is to the ancient measure, and not to the modern—to the mean diameter, as it was then supposed, and not to the polar, as it is now estimated. I fear, however, that by my inadvertence in writing "average" for "polar," at p. 87, when I was comparing the modern diameter with the ancient, I have caused this misapprehension. He is surprised also that I did not "notice the important practical facility of reduction from the parliamentary to the modular standard." But this was not within my province. The proposal of a modular inch comes with great propriety from Sir John Herschel; and, having his recommendation, it will no doubt be adopted by scientific men, in those cases which require its use. The parliamentary inch will still be our measure for all practical purposes.

I agree with Sir John Herschel, that the founders of the Great Pyramid were not likely to be in possession of any calculus by which they could determine the true ratio which the circumference of a circle bears to its diameter, so as to be able to represent it with mathematical accuracy, in the proportion which the periphery of the base of the Great Pyramid bears to its radius. They were guided probably in their proceedings, by those general principles which would influence men of common sense. Hence, they may have supposed that if a Pyramid of a certain angle ($51^{\circ} 51' 14''$) had the property of representing the proportion which the radius of a circle bears to its circumference; and a Pyramid of another angle ($51^{\circ} 49' 46''$) had the property of representing the proportion which the square of its height bears to the content of one of its triangular faces; then a Pyramid of an angle between the two ($51^{\circ} 50'$ for instance) might combine the two properties so nearly, as to make them

think they could embody both results in one structure. They were completely mistaken in this conclusion, since what may be affirmed of the one angle cannot be affirmed of the other; but for want of a calculus they might not be aware of this impossibility.

An evident error in Herodotus led me to observe, with a view to its correction, that the square of the height (though not the height) would be so nearly equal to the content of one of the sloping triangles, as to render it probable that the true reading of the passage might be found in this correction. Sir John Herschel approves of the suggestion. He says, "This is the characteristic relation which Herodotus distinctly tells us it was the intention of its builders that it should embody, and which we now know that it did embody, in a manner quite as creditable to their workmanship as the solution of such a problem was to their geometry. This problem, however, has no relation to that of the rectification of the circle." Certainly not. It is gratifying to me, that my conjectural emendation should be allowed to have restored the true reading with so much apparent certainty, after it had been so long lost to the world.

At the close of his communication, Sir John Herschel does me the favour to notice "another curious and novel relation" which I had pointed out at page 37 of 'The Great Pyramid,' and which "is interesting," he says, "as offering the only tolerable approach in round numbers to an arithmetical relation between any of the dimensions of this Pyramid and those of the earth." But in the *Athenæum* of May 5, he observes, "There is another and a remarkable one which I do not find noticed by Mr. Taylor." If he will refer to pp. 26 and 27, he will see that I have not overlooked it. In correcting the error of Eratosthenes (that the circumference of the earth is equal to 31,500 Roman miles), I say that it is equal to 27,000 miles, and that the tenth of a Roman mile is the height of the Pyramid, including the casing, and supposed to terminate in a point. Thus it is one 270,000th part of the earth's circumference, as Sir John Herschel has stated.

JOHN TAYLOR.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, May 16.

LAST Sunday the Tuscan people had to pick its way, with what prudence and self-control it might, through one of those *malpassos*, or bad steps, to use the Spanish muleteer's phrase, which during the past year have not seldom obstructed its path of political and social progress. Sunday, the 13th, was the anniversary of the promulgation of the *Statuto*, or Constitution, granted by the brave and luckless Charles Albert to his people; and throughout the newly-annexed States, which now share in its privileges, a solemn thanksgiving service was to be performed on that morning in the principal church of each town and city. Now, on the occasion of the King's late visit to Tuscany, several of the bishops, he of Florence included, had, as I mentioned in a former letter, received the monarch at the head of their clergy, and celebrated his coming with all due honours. Since then, however, fresh and more stringent orders had been issued from Rome, to the effect that the prelates were to cast away, once and for ever, all semblance of respect to the Government, or accordance with the national feeling of the people; and on occasion of Victor Emmanuel laying the first stone of the new façade of the Duomo, the Archbishop, a man of timid character and totally unfit for bellicose demonstrations, astonished the authorities by curtly announcing that this was the last occasion on which he would consent to lend his hand to do a stroke of his holy calling under the new régime, in company with the members of the Government.

During the latter days of the past week, therefore, it was pretty well understood that none but the inferior clergy would intone the 'Te Deum' on Sunday in presence of the Prince-Lieutenant, the Governor-General, and all the municipal and military *sommiers* of the city. Great was the irritation of the people when this proof of the blind obedience of the higher clergy to the will of Rome was noised abroad among them. So great indeed was it, that

the intended erection of a temporary chapel on Piazza Sta.-Maria Novella, for the celebration of military mass only, was given up by the municipality, lest this open-air solemnity should be the scene of some unseemly popular tumult, and give cause for rejoicing to the enemies of progress and good order. A draped porch was therefore erected in front of the Duomo, as is usual on all high festivals, and the President of the Ecclesiastical Association of Mutual Assistance (a very liberal and useful society lately set on foot here, and in itself a significant sign of the times) spontaneously offered the services of himself and his brethren to the Governor-General, to perform the ceremony at the high altar of the cathedral. The offer of these worthy priests was as frankly accepted as it was offered; but on arriving at the Duomo on the Sunday morning, to prepare for the service, they found, to their no small surprise, that the canons had not only deserted their stalls and the bishop his throne, at the command of the Pope, but that they had previously stowed away chalice, pyx, and sacred vestments so carefully under lock and key, that not a solitary chasuble or candlestick was left them wherewith to solemnize the thanksgiving ceremony. Nothing daunted, however, by the grave practical joke of the Duomo played off on them by the *reverendissimi*, they sent off a messenger in their emergency to the neighbouring chapter of San Lorenzo, which gladly furnished them with the requisite plate and vestments, and the 'Te Deum' was duly intoned amid the crowded aisles of the mighty church, as it was at the same hour in every town and village throughout the length and breadth of King Victor's dominions, despite the dignified clergy taking no part in the service.

It was not so easy, however, to allay the ferment of indignation which the conduct of these ecclesiastics had excited among the mass of the people. All through the forenoon frequent knots of men, both townsfolk and *contadini*, might be seen in every principal street, eagerly talking over the events of the morning with flushed faces and threatening gestures. Rough words and deep-breathed promises that "the Sanfedisti should rue their anti-national servility to Rome," were growing louder and deeper as the day went on, — and had it not been for the active and seasonable persuasions of our *capi popolo*, or leaders of the people, among whom, as usual, worthy Signor Dolfi was foremost, the evening might have closed far less peaceably than it did for these sturdy members of the Church Militant. As it was, no disturbance took place either here or in other places, although the Archbishop of Pisa, less inclined to moderation than his flock, launched the canonical censures before the day was out against the Gonfaloniere and the Prefect of the city, for ringing the bells of the *Campanile* in the face of his prohibition. He has, moreover, suspended from their office four of the clergy who officiated on the occasion, and has threatened to *unfrock* as many more for assisting at it, — but the priests in question have appealed to the Government for protection, and the Government will doubtless espouse their cause with right good will. It has, indeed, hitherto borne with severe provocations from the higher clergy in a spirit of moderation which deserved to be imitated by the messengers of peace and good will on earth, — and a little salutary severity will not be amiss in its dealings with those who so cavalierly emancipate themselves from the duties of citizenship while exacting more than its rights.

A few days ago, the closing lecture of Signor Dall' Ongaro's first course of 'Conferences on Dante' was delivered before a crowded audience in Via della Vigna Nuova. Very remarkable are these Conferences, not only for the store of erudite authority they bring to bear on the knotty portions of the grand monumental poem of Italy, but for the poetic truth and power with which the Venetian Dramatist evokes from the mysteries of the Divine Comedy the stern individuality of the living, loving, hating Dante — Dante, the citizen, the statesman, and the soldier, who, not alone by his matchless strength and tenderness, lays hold upon all time with a vigorous grasp of youth which knows no waning; but whose profound political insight, sharpened by the suffering and injustice of his

fellows-citizens, yet ministers to the wants and weaknesses of the Italy of to-day, by doing battle with the fraud and force which cankered the heart of the Italy of six centuries ago.

The course of twelve "Conferences," which is just over, has been confined entirely to the study of the *Inferno*. That which Signor Dall' Ongaro intends delivering next autumn will extend to twenty-four lectures, and will take in both the *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso*. In both of them, despite the weary and wearisome labours of many a generation of annotators, the lecturer will find a fresh and ample field for the politico-poetical expositions, here and there dashed with shrewd polemical fencing, in which he delights; and both are rich in passages adapted for those admirable "readings" from the text, which add no small attraction to his "Conferences."

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

At the recommendation of the Council, the Royal Society have elected the following distinguished men of science Foreign Members of the Society: Mr. Alexander Bache, of Washington; M. Helmholtz, of Berlin; M. Albert Kölliker, of Würzburg; and M. de Verneuil, of Paris.

Mr. Robert Lowe, Dr. Richard Quain, and Mr. James Paget have been appointed Members of the Senate of the University of London.

Lord Ashburton has been elected to the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, in the room of Earl De Grey and Ripon.

The Annual General Meeting of the Arundel Society was held on Thursday last, at which Lord Elcho presided. An address was delivered by Mr. Layard, who made an earnest appeal to members for aid towards the "Special Copying Fund," which the Society has established for the purpose of making accurate water-colour copies from frescoes in Italy, which are either rapidly decaying, or are subject to instant destruction, owing to the threatened troubles in that country. Mr. Oldfield, the Treasurer, announced that the general funds of the Society were in a satisfactory state, and that solid progress had been made during the past year.

Messrs. Cpbitt have begun to build the great Conservatory and Winter Garden in the Pleasure-grounds and Arboretum, adjoining the Botanic Gardens, at Kew. It will be a trifle short of 700 feet in length, and will stand on the right-hand side of the grand lawn avenue, leading from the Palm House to the Pagoda. The gardens are now in their most perfect beauty.

M. Retzius, we hear, died in the full pursuit of science. On his dying bed he made his observations on the progressing dissolution of his own body. "This struggle of death is hard," he said to those about him; "but it is of the highest interest to note this wrestle between life and death: now the legs are dead; now the muscles of the bowels cease their function; the last struggle must be heavy, but for all that it is highly interesting." These were his last words.

Last week we gave, as from Poncelet, through Morin and his translator, a rule for finding the area of a curve, which was attributed to Simpson, but which we could not find either in Hutton or others, to whom we should naturally look. Several Correspondents have referred us to recent works in which this rule is given, and one of them to a page of Simpson's Treatise on 'Fluxions,' in which it is *not*. We find, on examination, that this rule has really been given several times in the last thirteen years, and we suspect that Mr. Hann is the reviver of it in England. The only book we have at hand which contains it ('Hann on the Steam-Engine,' 1847), takes it from Poncelet, and gives his insufficient demonstration, but adds one derived from the parabola. Simpson, in the page where it is *not*, refers to some rule as well known to mathematicians. We recommend those who treat it in future to have recourse to the parabola alone; and we should be glad if any of our Correspondents could tell us of any one who gave it before Simpson, and also *precisely* where Simpson himself gave it. As Gossip, we add that, in looking over a work of this mathematician, we find that he spells

his celebrated contemporary, *Simson*, with the "p" which belongs to his own name; one would have supposed that he would have been more alive to this difference than any one else.

The Committee of the London Library have made some useful changes in the rules of that institution. The entrance fee is not now exacted. Subscribers have their choice of paying the 6*l.* fee, or of subscribing 3*l.* a year, instead of 2*l.* There is a gain of ten members on the year; the number of volumes issued last year was 29,945.

The Prince Consort was announced to lay the foundation-stone of the Dramatic College yesterday (Friday) at Woking.

The first Flower Show of the season was held on Wednesday morning at the Botanic Gardens, in Regent's Park. The day was bright, the sward virgin green, the music good, the company brilliant. The show of flowers, which seemed, as usual, but a secondary matter, save to a few professional growers, was also very good.

Our allusion to the romantic history of Elizabeth Dutton, grand-daughter of Lord Chancellor Egerton, has brought us a courteous notice from a Correspondent at Little Gaddesden, where the tomb of the young maid, wife and widow, at the age of sixteen, stands among the proud memorials of the Chancellor's kinsmen. Our Correspondent placed the statement made in the *Athenæum* before the venerable rector, who remarked thereon that, in his childhood, he had heard from his great-uncle, an old man, who had held the incumbency of the parish for very many years, that, after the marriage ceremony, Thomas Dutton placed his young bride on a pillow, and, mounting before her, rode away with his girl-wife, joyous, and at the head of a joyous company. Before the husband, however, reached his hall-door, a catastrophe occurred; he was cantering gaily along, when his horse fell, and the bridegroom, flung upon his head, broke his neck in the fall,—so, the maid, wife and widow, entered her husband's house for the first time, chief mourner, following his corpse.

The third portion of Mr. Singer's extensive library has been dispersed during the past week, by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The following are among the more important lots:—Northumberland Household Book, edited by Bishop Percy, 3*l.* 10*s.*—Núñez de Reinoso, *Historia de los Amores de Clara y Florisa*, 3*l.*—Núñez, *Proverbios*, 4*l.* 4*s.*—Newcastle (Marchioness), *Nature's Pictures drawn by Fancie's Pencil*, rare, 9*l.* 5*s.*—Palsgrave, *Lesclaircissement de la Langue Françoise*, wanting seventeen leaves, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—Another copy, in the first binding, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Proverbis Prouvencaux*, without place or date, 4*l.* 15*s.*—*Racan, ses Œuvres*, bound by Padeloup, 3*l.* 13*s.*—Raynaud, *Choix des Poésies des Troubadours*, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Renandot, *Recueil Général des Questions, &c. du Bureau d'Adresse*; a curious book, which may be regarded as the prototype of *Notes and Queries*, 4*l.*—Pulci, *Pistole al Lorenzo de' Medici*, 4*l.* 5*s.*—Pulci, *Cyriffo Calvanco*, 7*l.* 10*s.*—Collection of Rare Spanish Poetry, 3*l.* 3*s.*—*Romances of Chivalry*, Basel, 1521, 8*l.* 5*s.*—Sabadini de Arientis, *Facceiarum Opus*, the rare first edition, 15*l.* 10*s.*—Seeve, *Delic Object de plus haute Vertu*, Paris, 1564, 2*l.* 12*s.*—Shakespeare's Poems, first edition, with the dated title, only 20*l.*—Sansovino, *Cento Novelle*, 2*l.* 3*s.*—Shakespeare's Plays, second impression, 13*l.* 5*s.*—Another copy, wanting the verses, 19*l.* 10*s.*—Sidney's Countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*, 6*l.* 10*s.*—Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, the rare first edition, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Earl of Surrey's *Songes and Sonettes*, imperfect, 15*l.*—Weever's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, on large paper, 17*l.* Then followed a selected portion of Mr. Singer's library, from which the following may be quoted:—Cervantes, *El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha*, 2 vols., 1608, 30*l.*—Dolce, *Stanze di diversi Poeti*, from Marguerite de Valois' Library, 13*l.* 15*s.*—Euripidis *Tragediæ*, a beautiful copy of the first edition, 10*l.*—Pauli Jovii *Illustrium Virorum Vite*, Grolier's copy, in magnificent binding, 50*l.*—Poliphili *Hypnerotomachia*, first edition, Grolier's copy, badly re-backed, 89*l.*—The edition of 1545, of the same

book, 28*l.*—Victorii Variarum Lectionum Libri xxv., Florentie, 1553, Maioli's copy, in old calf (but rebacked), 70*l.* The single day's sale brought 636*l.* 15*s.*

The death of Mr. Goodrich, the American gentleman who wrote pretty books for boys and girls, under the name of Peter Parley, is announced in the papers.

The beautiful palace of the Bishop, at Liège, a jewel of architecture, is to be restored, and its own style faithfully to be adhered to in the restoration. The work has so far advanced that the town has appropriated to itself the surrounding buildings, which will be pulled down in order to procure an open space for the magnificent edifice.

Mr. Robinson, the gentleman who so promptly and properly secured for this country the Singing Gallery of Santa Maria Novella, gives us the following details, which our readers will receive with interest:—

"South Kensington Museum, May 30.

"The facts of the case are as follows:—The monks of Santa Maria Novella, being unfortunately rich, had the ill luck to fall into the hands of an architect, who, 'pour comble de bêtise,' happened to be 'Gothic mad,' like so many of his meddlesome brethren here at home; and, as there has latterly arisen in Italy a more furious mania for so-called 'restoration,' than that which has caused such devastation for the last twenty years in our own country, it can easily be imagined what an opportunity such a storehouse of splendid incongruities as the old Florentine abbey presented to our Goth. Accordingly, he seems to have received *carte blanche*, and, in a very short time, the interior of the grand old church was literally gutted. The crude idea seems to have been, to turn out or remodel everything of more recent date than the primitive architecture of the church, which is of the end of the thirteenth century. Now, the interior, like our own Westminster Abbey, was so picturesquely overlaid with additions of every style and period, every detail full of Old-World interest or real artistic excellence, that scarcely a vestige of the original ornamental architecture remained. Surely, the commonest common sense would have dictated the leaving all this alone!—the leaving this glorious patina of centuries, this grand old crust, unbroken! But, no! restored it must be; and spoliated and vitiated, and miserably, tawdrily bedizened, it is still to be feared it will be. When I arrived at Florence the church was closed to all but privileged visitors, and the Florentines had scarcely a suspicion of what was really going on inside. On gaining admission, I found, as you have correctly stated, the pavement literally covered with the melancholy wreck; and, well acquainted as I was with the previous state of the church, I must say that the astounding barbarism of the entire proceeding aroused in my mind a feeling of burning indignation. The 'Cantoria,' or Singing Gallery, I was informed, was pulled down and discarded (it lay, a shipload of disjointed marble, on the floor), and had been sold for a mere old song; moreover, incredible as it may seem, I was told that a new one of precisely the same dimensions, in common Florentine black stone, but the details of which—be it, ye stones of Florence!—were to be in the finest modern Gothic taste, was being made, at an enormous cost, in its stead. The re-erection of the original, therefore, under any circumstances, seemed perfectly hopeless; whilst its rescue from final dismemberment seemed, at first, equally so. I determined, however, to make an instant and determined endeavour to secure for it a better fate, and succeeded in a manner which, but that the end in view so fully justified the means, might, perhaps, have given rise to a slight suspicion (groundless, however, as far as I was concerned) of 'sharp practice' towards the previous negotiator. I should state that, although officially ordered to visit Italy by the Committee of Council on Education, my mission was confined to the examination of a well-known collection, then supposed to be on sale, and that I had no funds or authority to make purchases on the Government account. I

was obliged, therefore, to purchase the Organ Gallery with my own means, and on my own responsibility; an act which was, however, immediately confirmed by the then President of the Council, the Marquis of Salisbury. In conclusion, with many apologies for trespassing on your space, I beg to say, I consider that in having rescued this fine work of Art from the ignoble fate in store for it, and in having placed it in a great national collection, where it will doubtless ever remain, accessible to all the world, I conceive I have secured for it a destination scarcely less appropriate than its original and natural one in Santa Maria Novella itself.—I am, &c., J. C. ROBINSON, Superintendent of the Art-Collections of the South Kensington Museum."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), 1s.; Catalogues, 1s.
JOHN PRESSEOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

Mr. HOLMAN HUNTS Picture of 'THE FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Nine till Five.—Admission, 1s.

Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR'S Pictures of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 190, Pall Mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henrietta Browne's Great Picture of 'The Sisters of Mercy,' is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Nine till Six daily.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS, NOW OPEN, at 190, Pall Mall, in the Rooms above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the Exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the Pictures, to be given to the Funds of the Home for Day-Workers, at 44, Great Ormond Street.—Admission, 1s.

MESSERS. DICKINSONS' EXHIBITION of Portraits and Miniatures is NOW OPEN. Admission by Address Cards.—114, New Bond Street.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM of SCIENCE, MUSIC, and ART.—Open daily; Morning, Twelve to Halfpast Four; Evening, Seven to Halfpast Ten.—NOVELTIES for the PRESENT SEASON.—New Musical and Character Entertainment, by Mr. F. Foster.—New and Beautiful Series of Dissolving Views, entitled MY STORY BOOK, by Mr. Jones Heywood.—Dr. Bachhoffner will give his Popular Lecture on the CURIOSITIES of VISION.—Mr. James Taylor in his wonderful Illustrations of MODERN MAGIC. GRAND DIORAMAS of LISBON, LONDON, and PARIS.—Conservatories, Statuary and Fountains, Stalactite Caverns, Swiss Cottages and Mountain Torrents, Glass Blowing, Nature Printing, Comoramic and other Views, &c. Photographic and Stereoscopic Exhibitions. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Ten and Schools, Sixpence.
Dr. BACHHOFFNER, F.R.S. Sole Lessee and Manager.

SCIENCE

First Traces of Life on the Earth; or, the Fossils of the Bottom Rocks. By S. J. Mackie. (Groombridge & Sons.)

WHAT and where are the first traces of Old-World life? Nearly all palæontologists would reply—they consist of a few worm-burrows, obscure traces of seaweeds and of horny zoophytes, and of indistinct fragments of a species of trilobite. Their geological position is in the Cambrian series, comprising the Harlech grits, the Longmynd flags, and the Bray-Head schists, as respects our own country. These form the "Bottom Rocks," or their upper portion,—the lower consisting of thousands of feet of rock reposing on gneiss and granite.

Very rare and very few are the traces of life for so great a mass of materials. Eight thousand feet of rocks rear their dreary thickness at Harlech, in North Wales. Eight hundred feet, and gradually less, of flags, shales and sandstones make up the long, square-shaped range of hills named the Longmynd, rising one above the other from Stretton Vale, in Shropshire. But take the total thickness of the Longmynd rocks at the outcrops of their edges, and we may estimate them at 26,000 feet; yet one may spend a whole summer's day amongst them, handling and hammering every manageable stone with-

out detecting a trace of life. Such has been our own fate, though much mitigated by a long and health-inspiring walk over the miles of heath and short grass which lie between Church Stretton and the Longmynd Pole, the highest part of the range, from whence the eye may traverse an unbounded prospect of plains and hills, and towns and villages, and farms and homesteads.

The caudal extremity of the primeval trilobite now cased in Jermyn Street had seduced us into this fossil-fruitless journey. Who would not undertake a long pilgrimage to find the rest of its body or the tail of its brother? Any poetical palæontologist—if such opposites can ever be expected in the same man—might make much of what that primeval trilobite saw, and did not see, when first he crawled along, or coiled himself up in mailed rotundity amongst the first crawling and coiling creatures which our earth has held. What were his thoughts as he saw how vast, solitary, and sandy his domain was, and he himself without a superior in the field of life? Might they not have been on this wise?—

I am monarch of all I desecry,
My sight there is none to dispute;
I open the earliest eye
On Earth in her juvenile suit.

Those burrowing worms, blind and lean,
Are senseless to Nature and Truth,—
But I have an eye that has seen
This world in its wonderful youth.

Must it close?—I suppose that it must,
And never to open again;
Sealed up by some envious dust
And a drop of this pattering rain.

Yet though ages and races succeed,
My form shall not utterly fail,—
I perish confirmed in my creed,
That the world shall grow wise by my tail!

And the world is growing wise by its tail,—at least, the geological world. For while little more than the caudal extremity of *Paleopyge Ramsayi* has yet been discovered, after persevering research amongst the dreariest and most monotonous of slaty beds, yet what geological reasoning has been founded upon this precious Pygidium, and upon the other indications of lower life around it! A whole range of rounded and squared hills, and a vast mass of dark, dense rocks, have been rescued from the denomination of Azoic, and elevated into the rank of ancient life-bearing shores. In portions are traceable hundreds of worm-burrows crowded together, and crossing each other in profusion,—large and small, single and in pairs, showing entrances and outlets. Soft, ring-formed bodies, supported on tufts of bristle-feet, projected themselves out of, or retracted themselves within, these sandy orifices, subsisting on the nutriment contained in organic particles. These are the first trail-roads of creeping things; and while they crept sightless along shaley slopes, down came the rains from heaven and formed a thousand little pits on the moist mud; and here are those very rain-pits to this very hour, when April showers are, in precisely the same manner, indenting the muds of waste sea-shores. Granted that this is rather hard to acquiesce in, yet you may acquiesce in it on the faith and fame of the eminent geologists who assure you that these really are the rain-drops, or their marks, of those recent periods. In the alleged ripple-marks it is rather easier to believe, for one may see the likeliest possible things on our present sea-shores; and as you may now watch how the strong-blowing winds gently ruffle the fine sandy mud which afterwards hardens in the sun and remains permanently ruffled, so down among these foundation shales and flags you may discover similar marks, indicating a like course of waves and winds and inclinations and sittings up, until that commonest of physical occurrences—the slow,

gentle rolling of a quiet sea—shall have been recorded on enduring tablets of rock.

These, however, are mere results of lifeless motion, and it is the vital motion of the crustaceans that most interests us. Who could have conceived that palæontological inferences would have been drawn from such obscure and fragmentary relics!—that sage philosophers, partly in the pay of the Government of Great Britain, would go forth from Jermyn Street to Shropshire, and scrutinize the cropping-out shales and sandstones, and consider themselves richly rewarded when, after hours of labour, they pulled out the famous tail, and treasured it, and figured it, and baptized it in Greek, and mounted it on board, and put it in a glass case, and handed down one of their own number to geological posterity—upon the trilobite's tail? Yet all this has resulted from the discovery of the pygidium of *Paleopyge Ramsayi*. Few, perhaps, can sympathize with this travail and travelling for faint first life-traces, except those persevering geologists who, like ourselves, may have journeyed some 300 miles with *Paleopyge* in prospect, and yet after all returned tail-less. As, however, some of the best born and best bred of England's gentlemen will devote whole days and overlook all obstacles in hunting for a fox's tail, surely we may be pardoned if we are no less enthusiastic in hunting for the tail of the primeval trilobite.

But this is not the primeval trilobite which Mr. Darwin expects. "I believe," he would say, "that this one is only the ten-millionth descendant of a crustacean ancestor who crawled and coiled up in a period immensely remote from that of the Lowest Silurian or Cambrian era; that long before the deposition of these beds, and probably for ages equal in duration to the entire fossiliferous eras, the world swarmed with living creatures, and that the ancestor of this so-hardly-sought-and-won fossil, was as unlike him as he himself is unlike other creatures." It is manifest that upon this kind of reasoning we should be excluded from all hope of ever holding in our hands the first Pygidium. For ourselves, we are rather disposed to maintain that, as rocks now are, we have got the right trilobite by the tail, and we only expect to look upon more, and more distinct ones, from the same formation. To any pedestrians wishing for a pleasing excursion in little-known parts, we commend a tour and a search for the first traces of fossil life below and across the Longmynd, and thence to any manageable extent, into the heart of North Wales. A competent geologist could mark out such an excursion so as to comprise, by devious and difficult paths, something like a chronological ascent in the scale of ancient organization. This is the kind of information that elementary authors should give; but unluckily we have had to make out all such palæontological pedestrianism for ourselves, and have lost much time and some temper in fruitless hammerings.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 24.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The Earl De Grey and Ripon was elected a Fellow.—Mr. R. Mallet gave an oral account of his Report to the Society of his Expedition to the Kingdom of Naples, to investigate the Earthquake Phenomena, of December, 1857.—The Report, which is very voluminous, was accompanied by an extensive series of maps, photographs, and geological specimens.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—May 28.—Anniversary Meeting.—The Earl De Grey and Ripon, President, in the chair.—The Report of the Council for the past year was read and adopted. It stated that 182

Fellows had been elected since the last Anniversary.—The number on the list was 1,316, and 57 Honorary and Corresponding Members. The balance indicated a considerable augmentation to the income, the receipts from all sources amounting to 4,507*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; and showed that the permanent fund had been increased to 4,500*l.* Vol. 29 of the *Journal* had also been published, as well as Vol. 3 of the *Proceedings*, and No. 1 of Vol. 4; and the accessions to the Library consisted of 883 books and pamphlets, and 5,217 maps and charts. An Expedition into Eastern Africa, commanded by Captains Grant and Speke, aided by a grant from Government, had proceeded under the auspices of the Society. The Charter and Regulations, as revised by a Special Committee, were submitted and adopted.—The President delivered the Founder's Gold Medal to Sir R. Murchison, on behalf of Lady Franklin, and the Patron's Gold Medal to Captain Sir F. L. M'Climack, R.N.—The following changes in the Council were announced:—Lord Ashburton to be *President*; Earl De Grey to fill the vacancy in the *Vice-Presidents*, caused by the retirement of Col. W. H. Sykes; the vacancy in the *Trustees*, occasioned by the death of Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., to be filled by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.—The new Members of Council are—Lieut. Gen. C. R. Fox, Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., A. J. B. Hope, A. H. Layard, W. Spottiswoode, Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., and Viscount Strangford.—The President having delivered his Address on the Progress of Geographical Discovery during the past twelve months, the meeting adjourned to the dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 24.—The Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—An extensive series of Casts, from early ivory carvings, was exhibited by the Director.—The ballot was taken for the election of a Secretary, in the room of Mr. Akerman, retiring from ill health, when Mr. C. Knight Watson was unanimously elected to that office.

NUMISMATIC.—May 24.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—General Moore was elected a Member.—Mr. Evans read a short paper, 'On a Silver Coin of Carausius, in the Possession of the Earl of Verulam, and lately discovered on the Site of the Ancient City of Verulam.'—Mr. Evans also read a communication from Mr. Goddard Johnson, 'On the Coins inscribed FAXS, and usually attributed to William I, though some of them have (by Mr. Sainsbury, 'Olla Podrida,' Vol. I., pl. viii.) been attributed to Rufus.'—Communications were also read from Mr. Akerman, 'On a Gold Coin of Louis le Debonnaire, 814-840.'

LINNEAN.—May 24.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair.—At the close of the President's Address, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Prof. T. Bell, *President*; F. Boott, M.D., *Treasurer*; G. Busk, *Secretary*; F. Currey, *Under-Secretary*; and J. Ball, T. S. Cobbold, M.D., J. B. Hicks, M.D., J. D. Hooker, M.D., Prof. T. H. Huxley, were elected into the *Council*.—The Secretary reported that eighteen Fellows, one Foreign Member, and one Associate, had died; that three Fellows had withdrawn; and that thirty-six Fellows and two Foreign Members had been elected since the last Anniversary. From the financial statement, it appeared that the funds of the Society were in a flourishing state, notwithstanding an unusually large expenditure in the past year on its Publications, and on additions to the Library. It was also announced that the last remains of the debt incurred in the purchase of the Linnean and Smithian Collections had been discharged, and that the Society may now be regarded as wholly free from debt of any kind.

CHEMICAL.—May 3.—R. Parrett, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On Zinc-Methyl,' by Mr. J. A. Wanklyn.—'On the Stibethyls and Stibomethyls,' by Mr. G. B. Buckton.—'On some Derivatives from the Olefines,' by Dr. Guthrie.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—May 30.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Sir J. Clark, Bart., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected officers and Council:—*President*, J. Crawford; *Vice-Presidents*, the Archbishop of Dublin, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., B. Botfield, M.P., Sir J. Clark, Bart.; *Treasurer*, F. Hindmarsh; *Honorary Secretaries*, T. Wright, Dr. J. Hunt; *Librarian and Curator*, L. J. Beale; *Council*, Dr. W. Beattie, Sir J. Boileau, Bart.; C. H. Bracebridge, F. Chatfield, T. F. D. Croker, R. Dunn, R. N. Fowler, Dr. Hodgkin, R. Ingham, M.P., Dr. D. King, M. Lewin, Prof. Pearson, Dr. G. Rolleston, C. R. des Ruffières, Rev. E. J. Selwyn, Sir K. Shuttlesworth, Bart., R. Tait, Dr. Tukey, and Dr. S. Ward.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Architects, 8.
— Entomological, 8.
Tues. Engineers, 9.—Conversazione.
— Photographic, 8.
— Royal Institution, 3.—Hippopotamus, &c., Dr. Cobbold.
Wed. Royal Society of Literature, 8.
— Meteorological, 7.
Thurs. Philological, 8.
— Linnean, 8.—Cold-blooded Vertebrata, Prof. Green.—*Diodora*, Dr. Jangson and Sir J. Richardson.—Entomology, Mr. Lubbock.—Asterids, Dr. Wilson.—New Guinea Diptera, Mr. Walker.
— Antiquaries, 8.
— Royal Institution, 3.—Aniquity of the Human Race, Prof. Ansted.
— Chemical, 8.—On Organo-Metallic Bodies, Dr. Frankland.
Fri. Astronomical, 8.
— Royal Institution, 8.—Electric Silk Loom, Prof. Faraday.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—Explosive Mixtures and Flame, Mr. Abel.

FINE ARTS

Canticum Canticorum, reproduced in Fac-simile from the Scriverius Copy in the British Museum. With an Historical and Bibliographical Introduction, by J. Ph. Berjeau. (Tribner & Co.)

THE volume, a thin folio, with the woodcuts printed in pale brown ink, is an exact imitation of the most perfect copy known to exist of this block-book. It is composed of sixteen pages, each containing two square compositions, placed one over the other. They represent various scenes from the 'Song of Solomon,' rendered in the most literal and simple manner. Christ appears under a youthful but dignified form, without a beard. His long, flowing hair is invariably enveloped in a circular glory, with the cruciform rays usually adopted by the early painters, and the folds of His mantle are arranged with much grandeur, retaining that simplicity which distinguishes the sculptors of Italy; whilst the females in their costume exhibit all the peculiarities inherent to trans-Alpine designs. The figures are slim and maidenly, with long, flowing hair, and very tight sleeves; but the rest of the dresses, whilst fitting close above the waist, are long, and spread downwards, like modern riding-habits. There is not, with the exception of those belonging to a few armed knights, and in two instances of the crucified Saviour, a single foot to be seen in the whole work. As a curiosity also of costume, no girdle, either to male or female figures, makes its appearance. The mantle, worn both by the Bride and Bridegroom, affords great dignity to the figures, and exhibits considerable variety, by the modes in which it is gathered up and adjusted.

Scrolls, curved with great elegance, sometimes as many as three within the same picture, exhibit sentences applicable to the figures, and taken from the sacred text. In one case (page vi. No. 2), where the bride is asleep in bed, the quantity of scrolls, seven in number, quite overpowers the rest of the picture, and contracts the space for the figures.

Mr. Ottley, in his work on the 'History of Engraving,' considers the 'Canticum' to be of the same school as the 'Biblia Pauperum,' but somewhat less ancient. The pictures have no borders or framework round them. They are simply bounded on all sides by a plain straight line. Immediately along the top of the first picture is a Dutch inscription, giving the title to the whole series. It is in one line only, with many of the words contracted, and runs as follows:—"Dit is die voersienicheit vā Maris der moed' godes En is gehet in laty cātē;" and has been Englished, "This is the prefiguration of Mary, the Mother of God,

which is called in Latin 'Canticum Canticorum.'" The Dutch title is omitted in the two other known editions of the 'Canticum,'—copies of which exist in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and in the Cracherode Collection in the British Museum. The second edition is thought by Mr. Sotheby and by M. Berjeau to be seen in the Bodleian copy; whilst the Cracherode example is considered by both authorities to have been a reprint of the second rather than the first edition. To speculate further on the shifting question of distinguishing various editions, and setting them in any precise order, would be at best unprofitable. The one from which the present fac-similes have been taken is evidently the most perfect, and seems to have been the original.

The crowned female figure, the Bride, considered by our own theologians as typical of the Church, appears in every picture, and is further distinguished by a plain, circular nimbus. Although, in early Art, both of Italy and Germany, this personification was at once identified with the Virgin Mary, we find in the pages before us a remarkable degree of simplicity, and a complete absence of the accustomed pomp and magnificence connected with representations of the "Mother of God." As an exception, on the lower picture of the first page, the Virgin appears elevated within an aureole of flame, whilst her four attendant maidens are witnesses of the scene. This is the nearest approach to glorification. The concluding subject, illustrating the verse, "Come from Libanus, my spouse; come, thou shalt be crowned," words which have led to so much of theatrical exhibition and display, in "The Incononata," of Italian Art, is here treated with remarkable simplicity. The two figures are standing together; Christ holds the crown towards His bride, who, raising her hands in timidity and surprise, appears, at the same time, to express her unworthiness of the distinction and glory awaiting her.

The occasional quaintness of the pictorial interpretations appears in the tenth page, where the scroll bears the legend, "Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved," ch. viii. v. 5. The Saviour, under the form of an eagle, associated, perhaps, with the attribute of St. John in Patmos, soars aloft, bearing the image-like form of the Virgin in His talons. Two angels, with crosses on their foreheads, clad in full robes and mantles, are, together with the three maiden attendants, spectators of the scene. A literal interpretation of the passage, "Set me as a seal upon Thine heart," occurs on the last page, where Christ enthroned transfers to the kneeling bride, or rather shares with her in supporting, a huge personification of the Trinity, depicted within a frame of the Mandorla shape, usually employed for monastic seals. It has the appearance of a huge picture; but, if regarded as a seal, becomes ridiculously disproportionate to the kneeling figure. In this page, the flaws in the wood and the angularity of lines, caused by the workman's occasional want of control over his tools, are most faithfully rendered. Where churchmen appear as defenders on the battlements of the abode of the bride, they are armed with swords and shields, bearing heraldic devices. These arms, borne by Popes and Bishops, have clearly not the signification which many critics would assign to them. They seem to be merely arbitrary and fanciful enrichments, whilst manuscripts might be cited, together with paintings on the ancient Greek vases, to show that the early painters had no intention beyond exhibiting variety of devices in the same picture.

The damsel, seated at the foot of a mediæval castle, hung round about with shields, and admired by two angels, and the couch of Solomon, surrounded with armed men, are, both on the fifteenth page, and exhibit, in a concise and striking manner, the artistic peculiarities and details of costume. In the first instance, the drawings on the wood seem to have been remarkably well and carefully prepared; but the clumsiness of the engraver, with his breakages and involuntary straightenings of curved lines, has very seriously marred them. These roughnesses and shortcomings, however, signified little as long as the printed

pages were to be finished and highly coloured by hand. They formed, in fact, a mere ground-work, or general guide to the artists, in the same way that photography is now beginning to be employed by miniature-painters.

When Heineken, one of the earliest writers on wood engraving, came to notice this celebrated block-book of the 'Canticles,' he described it as the most Gothic of all works of that period. Dibdin, in his 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' absurdly fancied, from the specimen he met with at Althorp, that the blocks were carved out of metal, and mixed up with his theory some foolish misapprehensions of Albert Dürer's having worked in a similar manner in iron, whereas Dürer's connexion with that metal, or more probably with steel, was in flat plates, where the lines of his designs were incised and hollowed by acids, or etching, instead of standing up in ridges, which the projections on the backs of these old woodcuts would clearly indicate. The cannon landscape of Dürer, dated 1513, is one of the earliest etchings known; and believed to have been wrought on an iron plate. Mr. Otley, in giving professed fac-similes of portions of the 'Canticles' wood engravings, fails signally to show the precise peculiarities of the originals. He improves them unawares, and prints the outlines in strong black ink. M. Berjeau, in the volume before us, renders his excellent fac-similes the more valuable by some pages of introductory text, conveying information gathered with care. The transcripts from the scrolls, with references to the chapters and verses, collected in an unbroken series, are very serviceable; and the numbering of the plates is an advantage which we found desirable in the previous fac-simile of the 'Biblia Pauperum.' We have dwelt at considerable length on the subject, feeling with the author, that, both for pictorial examples and theological interpretations, the 'Canticum Canticorum' affords one of the most valuable monuments of the period.

MIDDLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES AT THE GERMAN GALLERY.

THIS lady exhibits, at the above gallery, five pictures of the highest quality of her work in Art. They display an immense improvement upon the somewhat cloudy and opaque handling of that work which is so famous amongst us, the renowned 'Horse Fair.' Compared with these, that one was but a sketch—on a great scale, it is true, and an admirable production, by a noble artist whose singular feeling for character redeemed its many shortcomings in colour and faithful representative power.

In none is this remarkable advance more conspicuous than in a large picture that has come fresh from the artist's hands—indeed is yet hardly to be called complete, styled *A Scottish Raid*. The scene is the margin of Loch Etive, near to Ballaculish—the treeless waste thickly overgrown with heather, rough with broken rocks, closed behind by mountain sides that the mists cling to, and all overswept by a fierce wind whistling through the stiff stalks of the herbage, and hiding the glittering lake in the grey clouds it bears along, is exactly that which is suggested to us by one of Sir Walter Scott's vivid descriptions of the reiving habits of the Highlanders in the middle of the last century. We believe it was the account given of the spoliation of the Baron of Bradwardine that gave this subject to Mdlle. Bonheur. Some men, wild of aspect and hasty of word and blow, drive before them a herd of cattle and a few sheep; the last seem almost bewildered and dreadfully foot-sore as they are buffeted by the angry wind, whose keenness searches their long-tangled fleeces, making them look piteously at the spectators—before whom the herd of larger beasts stand—shy sideways, look askant and snort, dodging, hustling, and shouldering one another as they crowd together—a tawny, brown, or black mass of hides, fronted with eyes of distrustful fear and short glancing horns brandished here and there.

Most of the beasts have, so to speak, sat for their portraits to the painter. That large yellow bull with the head up, red eyes of angry suspicion and tossing horns, is the well-reputed "Prince Albert," an animal purchased by the French

Emperor, and now resident at Versailles. He starts, with lifted hoof, seemingly at sight of the bright water near him. The hide of this brute is magnificently painted: see its close, hard texture, the knotted locks of hair that cling to his flanks, and the way in which its fleshy elasticity is given over the hard bone, when close beneath, or on the rigid muscle, which it seems to bind firm with its tough encasing. Next, is a black and red-skinned animal. He stops full short, and lunges aside with head down, and breathes hard. Near is a third, of a dead-black colour, the treatment of whose hide is a splendid piece of painting, with its sheeny, cool lights upon it, and deep warm tints in the shadows. There are several reddish-hued and brown runty cattle, wild, obstinate, and hard-headed, showing in every attitude the brutal aspects of fear and angry suspicion. The rendering of the textures of these creatures' hides, besides, is almost as notable as the manner in which the colour thereof has been skilfully grouped and massed in a fine and artistic whole. Those observers who appreciate animal expression will not need our assertion that it is to be found here almost in perfection, before they do honour to the artist's extraordinary power of representing it in the picture we have attempted to describe.

Spanish Bourgeois, a companion picture to the last, was exhibited at the French Gallery in 1857, but so late as to have escaped notice. It represents a party of carriers of the Pyrenees, more justly denominated smugglers, crossing those mountains by a pass such as is known only to themselves, with a drove of laden mules and asses; one rides sideways in the front chanting some old ballad of the country. The sure-footed beasts follow in patient order, treading the way cautiously. The effect chosen is a perfect contrast to that of the last-named picture, being under the hot southern sun, and in the keen, clear air of the Spanish mountains; these gather peak above peak behind, the furthest removed covered with dazzling snow. In every respect, this picture is in advance of the execution of the artist's better known works.—*A Huntsman taking Hounds to Cover* has been so much improved in design as well as in execution since its exhibition in Pall Mall last year, as to be almost a new picture. A tall French huntsman, mounted on a highly-bred brown horse, keeps pace, by the easily rapid action of his steed, with the more showy, but less fast pace of two heavier greys, that are harnessed to a large dog-cart, driven by an inferior servant. The "go" in all the animals,—the diversity of their characteristic action,—the easy, but erectly French seat of the riders,—the drawing of the men and the beasts, are throughout admirable.—*The Highland Shepherd* shows a flock of sheep, with their conductor, passing over a Scottish moor, between two hill-sides—a picture that is a little blackish in colour, but remarkable for the artist's extraordinary knowledge of animal character.—*Denizens of the Highlands* has been before the English public for some time, and is too well known and highly appreciated for us to do more than express our admiration for it. We understand it is proposed to engrave the two first-named pictures, and cannot doubt but that they will extend the artist's reputation greatly. We are also informed that the lady in question intends to repaint the figure of a Highlander, who, in the right of the first work, is seen running towards the drove of oxen and sheep. This will perfect it.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Her Majesty has become the purchaser of Miss Osborne's picture, 'The Governess,' now in the Royal Academy (410).

In examining more than a thousand works of Art contained in an Exhibition like that of the Royal Academy it is next to impossible to do justice to all. We desire to remedy some omissions in our late review. One of these, at least, has the apology that the picture overlooked is badly placed, above the door of the middle room. We refer to No. 254, *Early Morning in the Pontine Marshes*, by Mr. R. Lehmann—a large landscape, which displays a singular custom of the Roman Government in employing herds of buffaloes to clear the water-courses of their rank and choking vegetation, that would, if undisturbed, soon fill them up.

The buffaloes, it seems, are trained to swim the streams, and in doing so they break up the tangled weeds, which are carried off by the current, or raked to the bank by labourers. A boat, in charge of harvest men and laden with maize, proceeding up one of these streams, meets a drove of the buffaloes swimming vigorously, some with green tangles of weeds meshed across their broad noses. In the background a peasant is seen driving one of the beasts into the river again, which he, tired of his bath, would quit. The boat, which is broad and flat-bottomed, proceeds slowly along. Its crew rest at ease with the graceful abandon of men of the South: one lies at length on the grain heaped up in the middle; a woman stands erect at the stern; a man lounges beside her. All the other figures are well composed and varied in design. The hot, misty greyness of Italian day in such a locality pervades the whole picture. Its only fault seems to be the want of vivid and potent colour in the vegetation, as well as the dresses of the figures. This, at the distance we are removed from the picture, gives a somewhat chilly aspect to it.—Mr. G. D. Leslie's *Bethlehem* (431) illustrates the verse in St. Luke, "There was no room for them at the inn." Joseph and the Virgin, shortly to be a mother, are at the entrance of the manger, the owner of which points out to the first the straw-littered interior, in reply to the appeal made to him. There is great feeling for beauty and character shown in the treatment of the Virgin's face,—she is fair, pale, and downcast; is mounted on an ass. Behind, the busy guests of the inn are passing in and out, richly dressed, and full of their own affairs. The composition of this picture is remarkably sound and good,—the drawing most carefully studied and complete,—the painting solid and honestly done,—and the work, as a whole, needs only intensity of colour to be worthy of a far better place than it has obtained. Sir John Watson Gordon has a fine whole-length of *Sir Alexander Gordon Cumming, of Altyre* (109), in a Highland dress and bonnet,—a very admirably treated portrait.—Mr. W. W. Fenn's landscape, *Nature's Framework* (436), merits attention by its careful study of tone and colour.

Mr. Marshall Wood, a young sculptor, exhibits at the French Gallery two statues of the size of life—'Musidora' and 'Hero.' The latter is holding a torch above her head, beckoning the swimming Leander. The former is, as usual, bathing her feet, in an attitude, however, which is at least not conventional, but well designed and graceful enough. Although the artist has, with much want of judgment, adopted a similar countenance as his model, and that not a very beautiful one, in both these works he gives a well-conceived variety of expression to each that is apt and appropriate to either character. The want of physiognomical diversity is painfully suggestive of manner and limited appreciation for beauty. The execution of both needs some refinement in treatment of the limbs, especially at the joints. All the wrists want delicacy and clearness of modelling, in which the hands and feet come short also. Nevertheless, the figures are well and artistically put together, and the draperies designed with a grace and spirit which is too often absent in similar productions, by young sculptors especially.

Mr. F. Holl has engraved a portrait of the Countess of Dalkeith, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, as a companion to the portraits of the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Constance Grosvenor. The execution of this plate is fine and sound. As a likeness, it is very successful.

A lithographed portrait of the infant Princess of Prussia has appeared, executed by Mr. R. G. Lane, from a pleasing miniature by Herr Hahnisch.

The Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who seems as much a Meccenas of the Fine Arts as his grandfather, Karl August, was of poetry and science, has surrounded himself with a circle of artists from all parts of Germany, to which he has added lately Herr Arthur von Ramberg, and Herr Lenbach, from Munich: the first with the title of Professor, the latter—a pupil of Piloty's—of teacher to the Weimar Academy.

It is much to be desired that some accomplished artist should be employed to preserve for us the portraits of great men,—nor less that those but too frequently incomplete and unsatisfactory resemblances which exist of the famous dead should be put into none but the best hands. A recently published portrait of Shelley calls forth these remarks. This work has been executed, apparently, from the same original as that which supplied the frontispiece to the four-volume edition of the poet's works. It is very unsatisfactory, however.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Herr STRAUSS, Violinist.—His Dèbut at the EXTRA MATINEE, TUESDAY, June 5, and with Piatini and Lubek will play a new Trio by Lalo. Quintet, in D, by Mozart; Violin Solo, Vieuxtemps; Solo, Piano-forte, Lubek; New Part-Songs, sung by the Orpheus Glee Union, &c.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each for Strangers; to be had at the usual places. Members can introduce Visitors at the Hall, &c. Doors open at Half-past Two. J. ELLA, Director.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT, Patron.—Committee, May 29, 1860.—Proposed by His Grace the Duke of Leinster, seconded by the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., and unanimously approved by the Committee, that the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart. M.A. Mus. Doc. Oxon. &c. be Vice-President, and the Lord Hotham, M.P. be a Member of the Committee. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. W. G. CUSINS'S GRANDE MATINEE MUSICALE, at Willis's Rooms, SATURDAY, June 3, at Half-past Two. Artists:—Madame Rider, Miss Messent, Miss Lasecelles, Madame Sainon-Dolby, M. Jules Lefort, the Orpheus Glee Union, Mr. H. Blagrove, M. Faure, Mr. J. Thomas, Herr Engel, Mr. Harold Thomas, and Mr. W. G. Cusins.—Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; to be obtained only of Mr. W. G. Cusins, 53, Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.; Reserved Seats, 7s., to be had at the principal Music Warehouse.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS WILL PERFORM at his MATINEE MUSICALE, on SATURDAY, June 4, to take place (by kind permission) at Collard's New Piano-forte Saloon, 16, Lower Grosvenor Street, W. Quartet in B flat, Beethoven, with Messrs. H. and B. Blagrove and Signor Penco; Trio in D minor, Mendelssohn, with Mr. Lazarus and Signor Penco; Trio in G major, from Gounod's Opera, 'La Nonne Sanguinaire,' transcribed for Piano and Violoncello, by Harold Thomas, with Signor Penco. Solos, Gavotte Silas, Perles d'Esoume, Kullak, Promenade Solitaire, Baccantille and Across Country (Chasse), by Harold Thomas.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; Family Tickets (to admit three), One Guinea; and at Miss Helen McLeod's Residence, 25, Ascot Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MISS HELEN McLEOD will give her first SOIRÉE MUSICALE, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, under the patronage of the Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury. Artists:—Lady Lushington, Lady Lamb, Mrs. Admiral Falcon, and Mrs. Col. Northwick.—Vocalists:—Mlle. Elvira Behrens, Miss Eleonora Williams, Miss Helen McLeod, Mr. Tennant, Signor Chabatta, and Herr Hermann. Instrumentalists:—Mr. G. A. Osborne, Signor Piatini, and Herr Oberthur. Conductor, Herr Wilhelm Guss. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Family ditto (to admit three), One Guinea; Unreserved Seats, 7s.; to be had at the principal Music-sellers, and at Miss Helen McLeod's Residence, 25, Ascot Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MESSRS. LOUIS AND ADOLPH RIES'S EVENING CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, to commence at Eight o'clock. Vocalists:—Miss E. Wilkinsons, M. Leclercq, M. Meyer. Piano-forte, Mr. A. Ries; Violin, Messrs. L. Ries and Deishmann; Viola, Mr. H. Webb; Violoncello, Herr Lidel; Contrabasso, Mr. C. Severn.—Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Family Tickets (to admit three), 1s. 1d.; Unreserved Seats, 7s.; to be had at the principal Music-sellers, and of Messrs. Ries, 14, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the St. James's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, at which Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, and the most eminent artists of the day, will appear.—Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; to be had of Mr. Brinley Richards, 4, Torrington Street; and at the principal Music Shops.

Mlle. ANTONIA SPEYER begs to announce that her ANNUAL MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at Collard's New Piano-forte Saloon, 16, Grosvenor Street, on MONDAY, June 11.—Reserved Seats, numbered, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s.; to be had at E. Olivier's, 15, Old Bond Street; at the principal Music-sellers; and of Mlle. Speyer, No. 7, Belgrave Street South, S.W.

MR. JOHN THOMAS begs to announce that his ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY, July 2. To commence at Three o'clock. Full particulars will be duly announced.—109, Great Portland Street.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—Miss J. Wells and Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler, will, by desire, repeat the Programme of their 100th Entertainment, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at Three o'clock, on SATURDAY EVENING, at a quarter-past Eight. Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq.; Conductor, Mr. Land, to whom letters relative to engagements should be addressed, 4, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park; or to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, Old Bond Street, where tickets and places may be secured.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, Mlle. Duverger, M. Brindeau.—MONDAY (first time), 'La Tentation,'—Orchestra Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, from Two Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Places may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre from Eleven to Five o'clock daily; and at the principal Music Warehouses and Libraries.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Two novelties in the Covent Garden cast of 'La Gazza Ladra'—Madame Penco as *Ninetta*, and M. Faure as *Fernando*—are worth dwelling on. The lady illustrates the school of Italian vocal decadence. Her voice too often vibrates; her execution is too often unreal;—and

hence, if she be compared with any singer trained on the grand old method, twice as long on the stage as herself, the impression often produced by her must be one of a singer with impaired powers. It is discouraging to observe how the majority of Southern artists coming forward are unfit to take the places of a Pasta, a Pisanini, a Rubini, a Lablache. Light *sopranos* are always attainable, and will be, possibly, so long as M. Duprez keeps a class open. But *Norma*, *Semiramide*, *Medea*—where are they! Incompetence strips the best Italian music of half its luxuriant beauty, on the pretext of the same being "rococo." Madame Penco, however, sang more satisfactorily in 'La Gazza Ladra' than she has sung in most of her former operas. Insufficient in "Di piacer," acting weakly in the interview betwixt the *Podestà* and her father, the Deserter—she rallied in the later trial scene, and gave its concerted music with firmness and agility. Her shortcomings have nothing to do with distinction of presence—with natural powers of voice. In both attributes Madame Penco surpasses Madame Persiani. It is command of art that establishes the difference among artists—a truth to be maintained in face of the known Italian adage, defining that the ninety-nine requisites of a singer are voice, and nothing but voice. Madame Penco's new companion in the cast—M. Faure—is to be appraised by a different standard. He has full use of his voice, according to the conditions and practices of French vocal cultivation; but his voice, we fancy, may become fuller in the course of practising music of the broader Italian school.—He is a capital dramatic artist.—Nothing better has been seen than his bearing and byplay in the scene at the table, already referred to, where the Deserter, his daughter and her evil genius, are grouped—nothing better than in the trial scene. Signor Tamburini sang the music of the part with richer organ and rounder vocalization; but the dramatic reality of M. Faure almost establishes a balance to Signor Tamburini's qualities as singer. No man in our experience has been less hampered by a strange stage, and by unfamiliar music, than this newcomer.—Madame Nantier-Didié was excellent: the best *Pippa* in our recollection—the orchestra superb, delivering the overture to perfection.—But what music, as compared with the operas of Bellini or of Signor Verdi! It must have been a pleasure to conduct, or to play, or to sing in 'La Gazza'; it was a pleasure to hear it, small (if not slow) though the story be,—though no spectator of the troubles of *Ninetta* may possibly be (as Byron put it) "innocent of stealing a silver spoon," and may be thus unable to accredit the truth of the acting by experience.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Among benefit concerts, *Herr Molique's* is not to be passed without a word of regret, on grounds totally opposed to any such as might be created by impression of disappointment or incompetency on the part of the concert-giver,—referring rather to his modesty in being so chary of himself as a composer on this occasion. Not that his programme was wanting in novelty. To the majority of his audience one of the composers whose music he introduced was a total stranger—M. Léon de St.-Lubin. To ourselves this writer has been long known as a composer of some chamber music superior in quality. His Piano-forte Trio in e minor may be specified as a vigorous and original work. Herr Molique was assisted by his very clever daughter, Mlle. Anna. A certain hardness of hand is the only thing which stands between her and first honours as a pianist. Few women surpass her in execution. The singers who took part in the concert were Madame Hayes, M. Depret, and Mr. Santley.—Benefit Concerts have likewise been given by Miss Emma Busby, Herr Oberthur, Herr Lidel, Mr. Allan Irving, and that intelligent contralto, Miss Palmer.—The amateur who could fancy that the above liberal catalogue did in the slightest degree represent the concert music of the week (twixt Epsom and Ascot) in London, would "reckon without his host's," with no common inadvertence.

As falling in with a suggestion long since offered, the Italian Concerts at the St. James's Hall are en-

tertainments of more than ordinary interest to us. That on Monday included instrumental specimens by Scarlatti, Boccherini, Clementi, Cherubini, and vocal music by Salvatore Rossa (of course the canzonet "Vado ben spesso"), Jomelli, Paisiello, Piccini, Salieri, Paer, and Blangini. The singers were Mr. Tennant and Mr. Santley, Mlle. Parepa and Madame Laura Baxter. The ladies were *encored* in a duet by Paer—the first-named one, by her firm and fluent execution of the old variations on "La Biondina," took us back to the days of Catalani, for whom the show-piece (type of so many that have since come) was arranged by the Parmesan composer. Though Signor Rossini extinguished Paer* (as many an audacious borrower has done from the days of Handel downwards), the earlier maestro had great merit, and much of his music is worth disinterring.

On Wednesday Mr. Gye's first Opera-Concert took place in the Floral Hall, Covent Garden.—On this entertainment, which, like similar ones given at the Crystal Palace, was made up of familiar opera-music, there is no need to descant in detail. The sonority of the new glass room is excellent,—to ventilate it may prove the difficulty.—Mr. C. Halle's First Piano-forte Recital had a skillfully varied programme:—among other matters, including a noble Sonata by Clementi, in D major, the third of the set dedicated to Miss Blake. Parts of the opening *adagio* and *allegro* are almost symphonic in their grandeur and brilliancy. The *adagio* introducing the final *allegro* is expressive, delicate and new to a wish,—and the *allegro* aforesaid sparkles with vivacity; the canonical episode and the close are especially to be recommended for their force, science, and originality. A nobler Sonata, save by Beethoven, is not in existence.—Yesterday, in the morning, was held the second Opera Concert, at Sydenham, this year dependent on *Her Majesty's Theatre*,—in the evening, the first of a new series of Quartet Concerts, headed by Mr. Blagrove;—and by the Sacred Harmonic Society, 'Elijah,' with Mr. Santley as the principal *basso*, and for *soprano* Mlle. Parepa.

PRINCESS'S.—Mr. Phelps's engagement is still continued at this house, where his performance of Shakespearian characters gathers more and more appreciation; and, accordingly, an addition has been made to the parts to be represented, owing to his longer stay. In this manner, 'Othello' and 'Hamlet' have been lately performed; and we perceive that 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' is underlined. A new farce has also been produced, written by Mr. Howard Paul, entitled 'The Thrice-Married.' It is, of course, an adaptation from the French, and exhibits the perplexity of a young man who has obtained a pecuniary supply from his two uncles, on the ground of a recent marriage; but he has described the lady differently to each—to one as a French singer, to the other as a Spanish dancer. His uncles arrive in town, expecting to see his wife, and he has none to produce. But a young lady (Miss C. Leclercq) comes to his assistance, and, in succession, personates both the *prima donna* and the dancer to perfection, winning thereby the nephew for her husband. Such a piece is, of course, only intended to exhibit the double talent of the actress; and it will be readily believed that Miss Leclercq was entirely successful. It should be stated that there has been a prior adaptation of the same piece, under the title of 'Phantom Wives,' not long ago performed at the STRAND.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday, a new farce was produced, under the title of 'Fitzmythe of Fitzmythe Hall,' a lively piece, adapted from the French by Mr. Madison Morton. The part of *Fitzmythe* is supported by Mr. Buckstone with characteristic humour, and much practical sport connected with a variety of odd costumes and odd situations. The hero, formerly named *Timothy Snuggins*, a fortunate grocer, has adopted the name of an estate he has purchased, and assumed, at the instance of an ambitious wife (Mrs. Wilkins), the airs of a man of birth. Miss Penelope Smythe, their daughter, there-

* For comparison, a better text could not be propounded to musicians than a parallel, or confrontation, of the overtures to 'Sargino' and 'Tancredi.'

fore, is considered too good for an honest farmer, Harrowfield (Mr. Farren), who aspires to her hand; whereupon the young agriculturist devises a plan to humble the pride of the parents, and obtain the love of the maiden. He disguises himself as a travelling artist, assuming the name of Tottenham, and, thus getting admission to Fitzsmythe, alarms him by the information that he himself is the last of the race of the Fitzsmythes, trading incognito, and threatens him with exposure unless he maintains the family dignity by adopting its ancient hospitality. The *ci-devant* grocer consents, and rushes into expenses which threaten his ruin. He then stands at bay, and prefers a confession of the truth to insolvency. The farmer, having succeeded so far in his plan, also drops his disguise. Snoggins and wife, cured of their folly, at once accept him as their son-in-law. Mrs. Wilkins acted with great force as the imperious wife with aristocratic aspirations. The drama met, on the whole, with more than ordinary success.—On Monday a new ballet was produced, entitled 'Oddities of the Ohio,' in which boatmen, negroes, and others, go through various eccentric evolutions, which are exceedingly amusing. There are two heroines, however, who contrast, by their grace, the grotesque motions of their companions. *Lucy* (Miss Louise Leclercq) and *Mary* (Miss Coates) go through many perils, but at last escape the machinations of old Sam Shick and *Julius Caesar*, his help, and other able gentlemen who are in league against the happiness of the maidens. Their dangers terminate, as usual, in matrimony. This ballet is certainly a humorous affair, and will be decidedly popular.

STRAND.—A new piece, entitled 'Appearances,' by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, has been produced, and met with approbation. It consists of a number of characters, who all profess to be what they are not. The business of the plot is exceedingly complicated, and turns upon the identification of a foundling by means of a portrait, a copy of which has been sold to a picture-dealer. It would be vain to attempt any further explanation. The prosperity of the farce depended on Mrs. Selby and Mr. J. Clarke. The former displayed much force in characterization, and the latter, as usual, was noisily demonstrative. The audience at this house is always remarkably lenient.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—We hope that the re-appearance of Mr. John Parry, after an eight years' rest, which is announced as about to take place at Mrs. German Reed's benefit, augurs such a restoration to health and energy as will permit his return to public life, if even under more moderate conditions of labour and performance than formerly. How strange it is, as in the case of poor Mr. Albert Smith, that the very artists who, beyond any others, must be the most strained and stressed by the solitary exercise of their powers of amusement, should be the most merciless in their demands on themselves!

The music selected for the grand concert on the 18th, which, as usual, is to form one of the features of the Oxford Commemoration, is Dr. Bennett's 'May Queen' and 'Acis and Galatea.'

Among the other artists who have come to London this season, is Herr Strauss, whose instrument is the violin.

At this crowded time of year, reviews of new musical works must needs wait; but there is no need to delay stating that the perusal of a *Sonata for Two Pianofortes*, by M. Ritter (Paris, Brandus & Co.), makes us desirous of hearing it, and confirms our judgment of the young pianist, its author, as a writer of promise, solid knowledge, and idea as opposed to eccentricity.

There seems to be no end of the quarrel betwixt M. Émile Chev , who teaches sight-singing, by the use of figures and numerals, and less new-fangled professors, who cannot conceive instruction in Art is simplified by pupils having to learn two alphabets instead of one. The strife has been raging fiercely in Paris. M. Chev  has his aides and abettors; though among those signing a memorial, dated the 10th of April, in which the plea is advanced for giving the scheme a trial, we find only three musical names of any value—those of

MM. David and Gevaerts and Herr Neukomm. (How the last—seeing that Herr Neukomm died some years ago!) Among the signatures to the "counterblast," otherwise protest, in distrust of a method which doubles the difficulties of learning under pretext of simplifying them, are those of MM. Auber, Carafa, Clapisson, Gounod, Hal vy, Meyerbeer, Niedermeyer, Thomas, Berlioz, Dietrich, D'Ortigue, and Signor Verdi. This is an emphatic list, as emphatic as common sense. Many tests are proposed on both sides. The simple one is, what will the people brought up on

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make of a score or a stave printed in the accepted fashion? Is all music to be unprinted?—and have we not here a repetition of the visions of those who, in the "Fonetic Nuz," fondly dreamed that they were going to make reading easy?

On the 8th of next month, a Festival is to be held at Zwickau, in commemoration of Schumann, the day being the fiftieth anniversary of his birth.

M. Pougin continues his pleasant services to French musical literature, by commencing in the *Gazette Musicale* a series of articles on Mondoville, the composer, among other operas, of 'Titon et Aurore,' a work which had considerable Parisian fame in its day, and not fame without desert.

MISCELLANEA

Fossils of the Lower Rocks.—Mr. Ash, who is known to Silurian geologists for his zeal in collecting fossils around Tremadoc, North Wales, informs us that he has just discovered remains of *Cheirurus* (a species of trilobite) and *Conularia* (a pteropod mollusc) in association with *Agnostus pisiformis*, in the Lingula beds at Maentwrog Waterfalls, Caernarvonshire. This discovery takes the date of *Cheirurus* considerably lower down in the Lower Silurian scale than it had been previously fixed, although Murchison has already figured *Cheirurus clarifrons* among Lower Silurian trilobites. *Conularia*, too, is remarkable in this early age. The Lingula flags become more and more closely united with the Lower Silurian rocks, of which, as Murchison observes, "they form the true fossiliferous base."

Memoir of the late Sir William Charles Ross, R.A.—About the middle of the last century, there resided, in that world of modern watchmakers, Clerkenwell, a man of celebrity in his way and day, Mr. Hoole, a most successful and prosperous watchmaker; he accomplished the construction of a curiosity in his art, a watch in a finger-ring for the young King George the Third. On account of Mr. Hoole's mechanical genius he was engaged as a mechanist for the pantomime devices at Covent Garden Theatre, where his strutting peacocks and roaring lions delighted the audience. He was likewise a pioneer in the art of A rostation, by the construction of a large whale-shaped balloon,—alluded to in a letter of Dr. Johnson's to Mr. John Hoole,—which however, does not appear to have accomplished more than the amusement of the public by its exhibition on *terra firma*. Mr. Hoole was also an excellent performer on the violin. When playing a solo in the rehearsal of one of Handel's oratorios in Westminster Abbey, the great composer was so gratified that he publicly exclaimed,—"Well done, Mr. Hoole!" Of this gentleman's family, John Hoole became Foreign Secretary to the Honourable East India Company, but was better known to the public as the rhythmic translator of the Italian poets Tasso and Ariosto, and the composer of various original works.

* * The sister of this gentleman was married to Mr. Smith, a silk-merchant, resident immediately opposite to Bow Church, Chapside, beneath the bells of which were born the mother of Sir William Ross, her three sisters, and a brother, Anker Smith, Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy; who, it may be interesting to remark, though destined for the Law, and articulated by his uncle, Samuel Hoole, an eminent conveyancer, had a strong natural bias for the arts, and an almost intuitive talent for line engraving and mastery of drawing, which induced his uncle to cancel his

indentures, and yield him to his inclinations for the art in which he soon surpassed his tutors. Settling in circumstances as a bachelor housekeeper, his sisters became residents with him; one of whom, Miss Maria Smith, studied oil portrait-painting with considerable success; and, soon after her brother's marriage, this young lady was united to Mr. Ross, a miniature-painter and drawing-master, of whose ancestry it may be interesting to record that they were zealous Presbyterians of Tain, in Ross-shire. At the battle of Bothwell Bridge was slain one Walter Ross: in laudatory memory of whom there still exists an ancient elegy, the concluding lines of which run thus:—

While he lived he gained such renown,
Taine made him provost, he made Taine a town.

The son of this fallen hero was brought into England by the Duke of Marlborough, in the year of the Union, 1707, to fulfil the duties of chief gardener, at his newly-erected palace of Blenheim, in the laying-out of the grounds of which magnificent abode he had the management, as also of those of Longley Park, near Colnbrook, another seat of the Marlboroughs. From this gentleman descended Mr. Ross, the father of Sir William. We thus arrive at the advent of the immediate subject of our sketch, who was born on the third of June, 1794. * * As in the case of Flaxman, a weakly constitution fostered sedentary occupation, completely estranging "little Ross" from the usual robust recreations of boyhood. Hence by almost exclusive application to his pencil, a surprising and precocious success attended his efforts, and, ere his years had numbered a decade, the tree of his existence began to yield the substantial fruit of remuneration for his productions—the earnest of a richer harvest in later years. * * Assisted not only by parental diligence, but by the solid advice and example of his excellent uncle, then a member of the Society of Arts, he laboured to earn its proffered rewards for artistic merit. * * Thus we have an unusual progressive series of seven rewarded efforts of studious assiduity, making in a period of ten years an advancement from the feeble hand of childhood and a growth to the strength and vigour of the man. * * Young Ross, though ambitious of distinction as an historical painter, and labouring hard to emulate his kind encourager, the President West, was pressed by pecuniary need to devote the chief part of his time to that branch of the art for which he found a constant demand upon his skill. Admitted at the early age of ten to the Schools of the Royal Academy, his careful studies from the antique and living model built him up in that accuracy of delineation which has always been a distinguishing merit of his works. Five Silver Medals were awarded for his academical studies. At the age of twenty he became assistant to Mr. Andrew Robertson, the eminent miniature-painter, which was an advantage tending much to cultivate and improve his style. From this period he laboured with patience and growing success, always exhibiting his full number of eight works, and consoling his ambition by devoting all his spare moments to oil-painting. * * About this time Sir Thomas Lawrence pronounced Ross the first miniature-painter of his day—a recommendation which may be said to have established his fame. In the year 1837, her present Majesty first sent for and employed Ross upon her own and other miniatures of the Royal Family and aristocracy. In 1838 he was elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy; in 1839 a Royal Academician, and received the honour of Knighthood; and Tain, proud to reclaim its interest in the descendant of her ancient provost, took the occasion of Sir William's visit to the far North to confer upon him the freedom of the town.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H.—R. W. B.—A.—S.—W. H. L.—A. L. H.—J. B. D.—R. B. H.—W. J. R.—J. D.—received.

* * The Metropolitan Board of Works have directed that in future the Street in which the ATHENÆUM Office is situated shall be called Wellington Street (instead of Wellington Street North), and that the number of our Office shall be 20. Correspondents are therefore requested to address all letters, whether to Editor or Publisher, 20, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

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Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

T. ROSS, SON and SUCCESSOR of the late ANDREW ROSS, Optician, respectfully informs the Public that MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. &c., of the most perfect description, may be obtained, as heretofore, at the Old Establishment, 3 & 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Catalogues may be had on application.

J. H. DALLMEYER, Andrew Ross's Son-in-Law and Pupil, Optician, respectfully begs to inform the Public that, in consequence of separating interests with T. Ross, he has REMOVED the whole of the faculty for the production of the

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE

(bequeathed to him by the late A. R.) to

No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.,

where HE CONTINUES to produce Instruments of the same high character as those supplied during A. R.'s lifetime, of which he has been the sole Maker for upwards of six years.

J. H. D. being also in full possession of the late A. R.'s entire practical experience in regard to the construction of

MICROSCOPES, MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c.,

(inheriting also a share of the implements used for the production of the Object-glasses), has been enabled to effect in the Optical parts important improvements, the result of protracted investigations in the field of Theoretical Optics; and by following in the wake of Science, he hopes to prove himself worthy of a share of the patronage bestowed upon his late Father-in-Law.

Catalogues may be had on application at No. 19, Bloomsbury-street, London, W.C.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SCIENCE COMBINED FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC COLOUR-TOPI.

Price 2s. and 25s.

Smith, Beck & Beck, 6, Coleman-street.

Elliott Brothers, 30, Strand.

Newton & Co. 5, Fleet-street, Temple Bar.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved

COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, 2s. 2s.; Student's, 3s. 13s. 6d. Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially.—Household Words, No. 345.

Just published, Second Edition, an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, containing the Names of 1,500 MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS, post free for six stamps.—7, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

NEW MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

Tongue of Rhinias	1s. 6d.
Aspidocercus oreanus	1s. 6d.
Tricarinatus Arcticus, var. β.	1s. 6d.

Sent free, by post, on receipt of 5s. in postage-stamps.

Smith, Beck & Beck, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—VOIGTLANDER'S

LENSES are now further reduced in price from the list of May. The import duty being taken off, and a great economy of labour effected by the erection of most perfect machinery, Messrs. Voigtländer, of Vienna, are thereby enabled to offer their new lenses (with the visual and chemical feet coincident), at prices considerably less than any of the best English makers, thus securing to the purchaser the most perfect instrument (every lens being guaranteed), at a price hitherto unobtainable. Detailed Catalogues may be had, free, at Callaghan's, Sole Agent, 23A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—NEW MODEL, OBLIQUE GRAND PIANO, and every description, warranted.

Lists of Prices and Terms for Hire, post free. 201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—Description and List of Prices, post free.

Also, Second-hand Harmoniums in great variety. 201, Regent-street.

1809.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Head Office—64, PRINCES-STREET, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, NEW BANK-BUILDINGS, Lothbury.

Chairman of London Board—SIR PETER LAURIE, Ald.

Banker—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitor—ALEXANDER DOBIE, Esq., Lancaster-place.

Accumulated Fund.....£1,031,454 0 0

Annual Revenue.....£379,083 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE.

1860.

POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 605 Policies were issued, Assuring the sum of 449,935l.

Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions. Ninety per cent. of the Profits are divided among the Policyholders insured on the Participating Scale.

At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to 136,000l.

The attention of the public is specially called to the Double Insurance System—Half-Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System, lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

No extra Premium charged for Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insure against Fire most Descriptions of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk.

Rents of Buildings also Insured. Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at No. 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, or any of the Agents in the Country.

R. STRACHAN, Secretary.
4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury,
London, March, 1860.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE

Insured against by an Annual Payment of £1. to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
which secures 1,000, at death, or £4 weekly for Injury.
ONE PERSON IN EVERY FIFTY of those insured is injured
yearly by Accident of some description.
No Extra premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.
No charge for Stamp Duty.
For Terms, Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Provincial Agents,
the Railway Stations, and at the Office.
This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with
any other Company, has paid in
COMPENSATION £53,000.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Co., **WILLIAM J. VIAN,**
Office, 3, Old Broad-st., E.C. Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED IN 1797, 70, Lombard-street, City, and 77, Chancery Cross, Westminster.

Directors. Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
Wm. James Lancaster, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
James A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.
Edw. Hawkins, jun. Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M.P.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.
M. Wyrill, jun. Esq. M.P.
This Company offers

MODERATE RATES of Premium with participation in
Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits.
LOW RATES without participation in Profits.

in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved security, in
sums of not less than 500l.

BONUS OF 1861.
ALL POLICIES effected prior to the 1st of July, 1861, on
the Bonus Scale of Premium, will participate in the next Division
of Profits. **ROBERT TUCKER,** Secretary and Actuary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.
SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
All Policies now effected will participate in the Division to be
made about 15th NOVEMBER NEXT.

THE STANDARD was ESTABLISHED IN 1805.
The first Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent
Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850 and 1855.
The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have
arisen since 1855.

ACCUMULATED FUND £1,654,598 3 10
ANNUAL REVENUE £90,351 13 5
Annual average of new Assurances effected during the last ten
years, upwards of Half a Million sterling.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.
The Company's Medical Officer attends at the Office, daily, at
Half-past One.

LONDON 52, KING WILLIAM-STREET.
EDINBURGH 3, GEORGE-STREET (Head Office).
DUBLIN 66, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FLEET-STREET, London, May 10, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL
MEETING of the Proprietors of this Society will be held at the
Office, Fleet-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June
next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of declaring a
Division of the Surplus of the Assurance Fund of the Society, in
respect of the five years ending on 31st December last.

And notice is hereby further given, that a Second Special
General Meeting will be held, at the like hour and place, on the
following Friday, the 15th day of June, for the purpose of con-
firming the Resolution which shall have been agreed to at such
first Meeting, in pursuance of the Provisions contained in the
Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that any Person who shall
have been assured by the Society for the whole term, or on the
production of his Policy and of the last Receipt for the Premium
thereon, be present at such Meeting.

At each of the said Meetings the Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock
precisely.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, Blackfriars.

Established in 1763.
The amount added to the existing Policies for the whole con-
tinuation of Life at the Decennial Division of Profits in December
last, was One Million Nine Hundred and Seventy-seven Thousand
Pounds, making, with former additions then outstanding, a total
of FOUR MILLIONS and SEVENTY THOUSAND
POUNDS, which amounts to 67 per cent. on the sums originally
assured in all those Policies.

THE BONUSES paid on claims in the ten years ending on the
31st of December, 1859, exceed

THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF,
being more than 100 per cent. on the amounts of all those claims.
The CAPITAL, on the 1st November, 1859, 6,400,000, sterling.
The INCOME exceeds £80,000, per annum.

Policies effected in the current year (1860) will participate in
the Distribution of Profits ordered in December last, so soon as
Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and have been paid
thereon; and, in the division of 1860, will be entitled to addi-
tional in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the
years 1851 to 1860, each inclusive.

The EQUITABLE is an entirely mutual Office, in which Two-
thirds of the clear Surplus is annually divided among the
Policy-holders, and One-third reserved for Security and as an
Accumulating Fund, in augmentation of other profits for future
periodical distribution.

No extra premium is charged for service in any Volunteer
Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from
Eleven to One o'clock, to receive proposals for New Assurances;
and a "Prospectus" of the Society may be had on application at
the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four
o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 30, King-street, Cheap-side, E.C. (A.D. 1834).

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account,
Balance Sheet, &c. are now ready, and may be had on written or
personal application. **CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.**

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THREADEDELL-STREET, E.C.

Policies issued by this Society now, on average Minimumum,
1860, will participate in Four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the Profits
at the next Distribution, in January, 1863.

Profits divided at intervals of five years.

Agents are appointed in all the provincial towns, of whom
Prospectuses may be obtained.

G. H. LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS, Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Cases, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Cata- logues for 1860. By post for two stamps.

J. W. ALLEN (late J. W. & T. Allen), Manufacturer of Officers'
Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitter (see separate Cata-
logue), 118 and 119, Strand, London, W.C.

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER- SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their existing stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1857.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and
articles sold as being by Elkington's Patent Processes afford
no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, S.W., and 45, MOORGATE-STREET,
LONDON; 26, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their
MANUFACTORY, NEWCASTLE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding
as usual.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W., beg to announce that their NEW GAL- LERY (adjoining their late Premises), recently erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table and Ornamental Glass, &c., than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

CHINA AND GLASS.—Mr. PEARCE having
now completed his alterations and improvements for carrying
on a more extensive Trade in China and Glass, invites his
Connexion and the Public to inspect his New Stock. It is one of
the first in the Metropolitan City, and contains a large variety of
BREAKFAST TEA, and TOILET SERVICES; every description
of CUT TABLE GLASS and CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS,
Also, Foreign and English Ornamental China, Brackets, and
other Art-Manufactures. The Patterns, which are suitable
for all Classes, will be found to be in good taste, and to combine
elegance and originality, while the Prices are extremely moderate.
—22, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

MESSRS. J. & R. MCRAKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the Kingdom, and of their Correspondents abroad, and every information may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHENET, 34, Rue Croix des Petits (established upwards of fifty years), Packet and Custom- House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, and highly-finished Elegancies, for presentation, in great variety. Ivory-hair and Table Cases. Every requisite for the Toilet and Work Table. — MESSRS. BAZIN, 119, Regent-street, W., 4, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

FURNITURE.—WHERE TO BUY, WHAT TO BUY.—P. & S. BEYFUS are selling the 381 Dining-room, Suite, the 382 Drawing-room Suite, the 360 Bed- room Suite, the 361 Bed-room Suite, and the 362 Bed-room Suite, for £4. Illustrated Catalogues, gratis and free by post. Goods carriage paid, to any part of the Kingdom.

P. & S. BEYFUS, 91, 93 and 95, City-road.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 5, King William-street, City. Good strong assorted Tea, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 3s. 10d., &c. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 11d., 1s. 12d., 1s. 13d., 1s. 14d., 1s. 15d., 1s. 16d., 1s. 17d., 1s. 18d., 1s. 19d., 1s. 20d., 1s. 21d., 1s. 22d., 1s. 23d., 1s. 24d., 1s. 25d., 1s. 26d., 1s. 27d., 1s. 28d., 1s. 29d., 1s. 30d., 1s. 31d., 1s. 32d., 1s. 33d., 1s. 34d., 1s. 35d., 1s. 36d., 1s. 37d., 1s. 38d., 1s. 39d., 1s. 40d., 1s. 41d., 1s. 42d., 1s. 43d., 1s. 44d., 1s. 45d., 1s. 46d., 1s. 47d., 1s. 48d., 1s. 49d., 1s. 50d., 1s. 51d., 1s. 52d., 1s. 53d., 1s. 54d., 1s. 55d., 1s. 56d., 1s. 57d., 1s. 58d., 1s. 59d., 1s. 60d., 1s. 61d., 1s. 62d., 1s. 63d., 1s. 64d., 1s. 65d., 1s. 66d., 1s. 67d., 1s. 68d., 1s. 69d., 1s. 70d., 1s. 71d., 1s. 72d., 1s. 73d., 1s. 74d., 1s. 75d., 1s. 76d., 1s. 77d., 1s. 78d., 1s. 79d., 1s. 80d., 1s. 81d., 1s. 82d., 1s. 83d., 1s. 84d., 1s. 85d., 1s. 86d., 1s. 87d., 1s. 88d., 1s. 89d., 1s. 90d., 1s. 91d., 1s. 92d., 1s. 93d., 1s. 94d., 1s. 95d., 1s. 96d., 1s. 97d., 1s. 98d., 1s. 99d., 1s. 100d., 1s. 101d., 1s. 102d., 1s. 103d., 1s. 104d., 1s. 105d., 1s. 106d., 1s. 107d., 1s. 108d., 1s. 109d., 1s. 110d., 1s. 111d., 1s. 112d., 1s. 113d., 1s. 114d., 1s. 115d., 1s. 116d., 1s. 117d., 1s. 118d., 1s. 119d., 1s. 120d., 1s. 121d., 1s. 122d., 1s. 123d., 1s. 124d., 1s. 125d., 1s. 126d., 1s. 127d., 1s. 128d., 1s. 129d., 1s. 130d., 1s. 131d., 1s. 132d., 1s. 133d., 1s. 134d., 1s. 135d., 1s. 136d., 1s. 137d., 1s. 138d., 1s. 139d., 1s. 140d., 1s. 141d., 1s. 142d., 1s. 143d., 1s. 144d., 1s. 145d., 1s. 146d., 1s. 147d., 1s. 148d., 1s. 149d., 1s. 150d., 1s. 151d., 1s. 152d., 1s. 153d., 1s. 154d., 1s. 155d., 1s. 156d., 1s. 157d., 1s. 158d., 1s. 159d., 1s. 160d., 1s. 161d., 1s. 162d., 1s. 163d., 1s. 164d., 1s. 165d., 1s. 166d., 1s. 167d., 1s. 168d., 1s. 169d., 1s. 170d., 1s. 171d., 1s. 172d., 1s. 173d., 1s. 174d., 1s. 175d., 1s. 176d., 1s. 177d., 1s. 178d., 1s. 179d., 1s. 180d., 1s. 181d., 1s. 182d., 1s. 183d., 1s. 184d., 1s. 185d., 1s. 186d., 1s. 187d., 1s. 188d., 1s. 189d., 1s. 190d., 1s. 191d., 1s. 192d., 1s. 193d., 1s. 194d., 1s. 195d., 1s. 196d., 1s. 197d., 1s. 198d., 1s. 199d., 1s. 200d., 1s. 201d., 1s. 202d., 1s. 203d., 1s. 204d., 1s. 205d., 1s. 206d., 1s. 207d., 1s. 208d., 1s. 209d., 1s. 210d., 1s. 211d., 1s. 212d., 1s. 213d., 1s. 214d., 1s. 215d., 1s. 216d., 1s. 217d., 1s. 218d., 1s. 219d., 1s. 220d., 1s. 221d., 1s. 222d., 1s. 223d., 1s. 224d., 1s. 225d., 1s. 226d., 1s. 227d., 1s. 228d., 1s. 229d., 1s. 230d., 1s. 231d., 1s. 232d., 1s. 233d., 1s. 234d., 1s. 235d., 1s. 236d., 1s. 237d., 1s. 238d., 1s. 239d., 1s. 240d., 1s. 241d., 1s. 242d., 1s. 243d., 1s. 244d., 1s. 245d., 1s. 246d., 1s. 247d., 1s. 248d., 1s. 249d., 1s. 250d., 1s. 251d., 1s. 252d., 1s. 253d., 1s. 254d., 1s. 255d., 1s. 256d., 1s. 257d., 1s. 258d., 1s. 259d., 1s. 260d., 1s. 261d., 1s. 262d., 1s. 263d., 1s. 264d., 1s. 265d., 1s. 266d., 1s. 267d., 1s. 268d., 1s. 269d., 1s. 270d., 1s. 271d., 1s. 272d., 1s. 273d., 1s. 274d., 1s. 275d., 1s. 276d., 1s. 277d., 1s. 278d., 1s. 279d., 1s. 280d., 1s. 281d., 1s. 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HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, of all the latest and most improved Patterns, and of all the most elegant and durable Materials. Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured in Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal, &c. &c. all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—Containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 106, Tottenham-court-road, W.

STERLING SILVER.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has added to his extensive Stock of GENERAL FURNISHING IRON MONGERY and HOUSE FURNISHING REQUISITES, a selection of **STERLING SILVER SERVICES** for the Table or for Presentation. His prices will be found considerably below those usually charged.

Fiddle Pattern.			King's Pattern.		
oz.	s.	d.	oz.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons 30 at 7/4	11	0	12 Table Spoons 40 at 7/6	15	0
12 Table Forks 30 at 7/4	11	0	12 Table Forks 40 at 7/6	15	0
12 Dessert Spoons 30 at 7/4	11	0	12 Dessert Spoons 40 at 7/6	15	0
12 Dessert Forks 30 at 7/4	11	0	12 Dessert Forks 40 at 7/6	15	0
12 Gravy Spoons 10 at 7/4	3	6	12 Gravy Spoons 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Soup Ladle 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Soup Ladle 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Sauce Ladle 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Sauce Ladle 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Tea Spoon 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Tea Spoon 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Fish Slice 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Fish Slice 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Salt Spoon, gilt bowl 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Salt Spoon, gilt bowl 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Mustard Spoon 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Mustard Spoon 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Pair Sugar Tongs 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Moist Sugar Spoon 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Moist Sugar Spoon 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Sugar Sifter 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Sugar Sifter 11 at 7/4	3	6
1 Butter Knife 10 at 7/4	3	6	1 Butter Knife 11 at 7/4	3	6

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.

Cottage Pattern.			King's Pattern, rich chased.		
oz.	s.	d.	oz.	s.	d.
Teapot 10 at 7/4	11	0	Teapot 10 at 7/4	11	0
Sugar Basin 10 at 7/4	11	0	Sugar Basin 10 at 7/4	11	0
Milk Ewer 7 at 7/4	3	6	Milk Ewer 7 at 7/4	3	6
Coffee-pot 25 at 10/0	12	10	Coffee-pot 25 at 10/0	12	10

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON HAS SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Baths, Beds, and Lamps. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate to those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 250 s. 6d. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 6d. to 25 s. 6d. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from 6s. 6d. to 47 s. 7s. 6d. each.
All other kinds at the same rate.
Pure Colza Oil 4s. 6d. per gallon.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the large quantities sold. 2s. 6d. ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts to match, 10s.; if of balance, 6d. per doz. extra; Carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per doz.; extra pair, 10s. 3d.; if with silver handles, 40s. to 50s.; 2s. 6d. white bone Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 5s.; Carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn Table Knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 4s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per doz. Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new Plated Fish Carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRON MONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and other Goods. Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, and other Table and Household Articles. The Stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c. with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the 30 large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5 and 6, Fetter's-place, and 1, Newman-street, London.

STOCKEN & Co., 63, REGENT-STREET, Quadrant, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that they have now on show an entirely NEW STOCK, with the most improved improvements in Dressing Cases and Dressing Bags, Penwiper Boxes, Tourist Cases, Reticules and Carriage Bags, Medival Mounted Envelope Cases in various styles, Blotting Books, and Inkstands of all kinds, Jewellery Cases, Caskets, Bookbinders, and numerous articles in pearl, mulchite, tortoise-shell, papier-mâché, &c. Bibles and Church Services, mounted in ivory, together with a superior assortment of STATIONERY of every description. Waiting Orders, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. on the shortest notice.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, invite attention to their Pickles, Sauces, and other Table Delicacies. The whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. C. & B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying the Royal Household with their Manufactures. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Salt Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauces, Essence of Shrimps, Sweet Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloaters Pickles, Strawberry and other Potted Meats, Calico-foot Jellies, of various kinds, for table use, Mr. Sayer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Carrots, Sir Robert Peel's Pickles, and other Pickled Vegetables. To be obtained of all respectable Grocers, &c., and whole sale of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, 21, Soho-square, London.

ICE AND REFRIGERATORS for preserving Ice and cooling Wine, Butter, Cream, Water, Jellies, and Provisions of all kinds, manufactured by the **WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY** (now removed to 140, Strand, W.C.), of the best make and at the lowest price. No Agent is appointed in London for the Sale of the Company's Ice or Refrigerators. Ice, Spring-Water Ice, in Blocks, delivered to most Parts of Town daily, and Packages of 50, 100, 200, and upwards, forwarded any distance in the country, on application to the Wenham Lake Ice Company, 140, Strand, London, W.C.

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The LEAP-YEAR BOUQUET for 1860. In Leap-Year they have power to choose. The men no longer to be refused.—Chorus. White Rose, Frangipani, Magnolia, and 4,000 others for choice. 2s. 6d. bottles.—2, New Bond-street, London.

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L'AGE, or Bloom of Youth imparts to any complexion dazzling brilliancy, softness, and suppleness, softness, and the rosy tint of health.—To be had only of EDWARD DAVISON, Dentist, 445, West Strand, London (over the Electric Telephone Office, in cases at 11s.; remittances in postage-stamps. Descriptive pamphlet free by post two stamps.

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For Varicose Veins and Weakness, of a very superior quality yielding an unvarying support. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the Manufacturers. POPE & PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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Is published (also in Weekly Numbers, price Twopence, and in Monthly Parts) at 26, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY, W., of whom may be had all the Numbers of HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 26, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLLIS, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, June 2, 1860.